RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO 206— BOMBAY, MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1926. ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
4 Sept.	RAZMAK ..	COMORINx ..	15,132
11 ,,	KASHMIR ..	..	8,986
18 ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJAx ..		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..	.. ..	16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	.. ..	11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
29 ,,	RANCHI ..	.. ..	16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA..	.. ..	16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI	.. ..	16,619
5 Mar.	CHINA ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK †‡.		10,602
23 ,,	CHINAQ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 April	NARKUNDAx		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16500
30 ,,	MOOLTANx..		20847
7 May	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA* ..	20,837

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡First Class Passengers only.

QExtra Steamer at following reduced rates—

—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.

" to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56

—2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,

" to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

* BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
4th Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,427
31st ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
21st April	MARGHA ..	8,258

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA.

1926		
5th Sept.	ALIPORE* ..	Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	Australia
26th ,,	NELLORE .. connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China & Japan For Australia
23rd Nov.	NYANZA .. connecting at Colombo with COMORIN ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

* Cargo steamer. Do not call at Colombo.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
1st Sept.	BARODA	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
1st ,,	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.
3rd ,,	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi

Weather permitting the fair weather sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar ports will be resumed in September, commencing with the "Chakla" on Saturday, the 11th September and the "Vita" on the 13th idem, and thereafter on every Saturday and Monday during the fair weather season.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
TOTTORI MARU	5979	20 Aug.	1 Sept.
*AWA MARU	6028	1 Sept.	12 Sept
TOKUSHIMA M.	5976	18 Sept.	2 Oct.
* SADO MARU	5898	29 Sept.	13 Oct.
PENANG MARU	5214	19 Oct.	12 Not.
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 Oct.	13 Oct.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,24,559/13/1

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar		Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jarranwalla	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jammu	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Quetta
Calcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

SHIVA DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

KATNI
FIREBRICKS
FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
AND
REFRACTORY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.
AGENTS:— C. MACDONALD & CO., LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 20418.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 4,92,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... ,, 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES:
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

EYE TROUBLES.
of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agents: A. T. GIDVANI 2, Gungoo St. KARACHI.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

INSURE
IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
WHICH OFFERS
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
Apply for all particulars to Head Office, Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

THE TRUMPET CALL
Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our
KAMSHASTRA
OF 150 PAGES
It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22397.

INSURANCE

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Established 1908.)
A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.
Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.
S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager,
Apollo Street, Fort, : : : : : : BOMBAY.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE
INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., (Calcutta.)
ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.
RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.
POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in a position to influence business.
For further particulars apply to:—
N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in India.)
Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.
Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

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4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

5% LOAN OF RS. 13,00,000.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY'S 6 1/2 per cent. Water Works and Drainage Extension Loan of Rs. 45 1/2 lacs sanctioned by Government of India in their resolution No. 62, dated 30th May, 1923, printed in the preamble of the Bombay Government's resolution No. 2441, dated 6th June, 1923.

Fifth and Sixth instalments of Rs. 6,50,000 each i.e. Rs. 13,00,000 in all at 5 per cent.

The Government of India, having accorded their sanction to the raising of the fifth and sixth instalments of Rs. 6,50,000 each in the year 1926-27 under their resolution No. 87 Log. dated 8th August, 1925, Department of Education, Health and Lands, and having further accorded their sanction to the reduction in the rate of interest from 6 1/2 per cent. to 5 per cent., the Ahmedabad Municipality proposes to raise the fifth and sixth instalments of Rs. 6,50,000 each i.e. Rs. 13,00,000 in all this year at the rate of 5 per cent. on 1st October, 1926. Sealed tenders to be addressed to the CHIEF OFFICER, Ahmedabad Municipality and superscribed 'Tenders for 13 lacs Loan at 5 per cent. are invited so as to reach the Chief Officer not later than 4 p.m. (S.T.) on SATURDAY, 25th of September, 1926.

Forms of applications for tenders and detailed notification can be had on application to the CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, Ahmedabad Municipality.

VALLABHBHAI J. PATEL,
President
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Municipal Office,
13th August, 1926.

27193

THE BENGAL INSURANCE AND REAL PROPERTY Co., Ltd.

Head Office:—6, Hare Street, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED to all concerned that Messrs. B. PATEL & CO., of 46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, have been RE-APPOINTED our CHIEF-AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency with effect from the 1st of September, 1926. Policy-holders and the Public are requested henceforth to communicate with the said Chief-Agents for speedy transaction of business.

B. B. MOZUMDAR, B.A., LL.B.,
Secretary.

19th August, 1926.

27206

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts at the Bahauddin College, Junagadh :—

(1) A PROFESSORSHIP of HISTORY and ECONOMICS

and

(2) A PROFESSORSHIP of MATHEMATICS.

Both posts are permanent and the service pensionable, but appointments will be made in the first instance, on one year's probation. The salary will be Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 per month by an annual increment of Rs. 15. Applications enclosing copies of testimonials and stating age, academic qualifications and teaching experience should be addressed to the PRINCIPAL, Bahauddin College, and reach Junagadh on or before the 15th of September, 1926.

SHEICK MAHAMAD,
Dewan, Junagadh State.

22nd August, 1926.

27218

MUSLIM HIGH SCHOOL, PANCHGANI.

REOPENS after vacation on 1st September; Staff includes 3 Graduates, 2 trained teachers; Moulvi and Under-graduates. Good University results; 3 out of 6 passed Matriculation. One getting University Scholarship, another passed with distinction. Accommodation for few boys more; Write for particulars to Mr. HOUSEINBHOY A. LALLJEE, M.L.C., Samuel Street, Bombay, 3.

27139

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 6th September 1926, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from the Secretary, Health Week Committee appointed by the Royal Sanitary Institute—Expressing hope that the Corporation will co-operate in the effort to make the consideration of Health during one week in the year the chief topic of personal and public concern.

2. Letter from Vaid Trimbaklal Tribhuvandas Muni and others.—Requesting the Corporation to give a monthly grant-in-aid to a Free Ayurvedic Dispensary conducted by them.

3. Letter from Mr. T. R. Shroff—Complaining about the condition of 3rd Bhoiwada Lane.

4. Letters from Messrs. Kanga and Co., Solicitors on behalf of the Trustees of the "Pashu Rakshak Mandal" and Mr. Ruttonji Nasarvanji Lakdawalla—Requesting that cows and buffaloes may not be slaughtered in the Slaughter Houses under the control of the Municipality on certain Hindu religious days.

5. Letters from the Assistant Secretary, Social Service League, Bombay—Forwarding copy of the report of a Sanitation Round arranged by the League.

6. Letter from Mr. S. B. Sirkar—Requesting that instalments of certain betterment charges in respect of his property at Lady Jamsetji Road may not be levied from him.

7. Letter from Mr. Thomas S. DeSouza and others—Complaining about the dim lighting of Church Street, Mazagon.

8. Letter from Mr. Narayan Nathoba Patil—Suggesting that a stand for hack Victorias may be provided near the Dadar Station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

9. Letter from the Chairman of a meeting of the Bombay Hawkers' Union—Forwarding resolutions passed at the meeting protesting against the Municipality compelling them to take out licenses, etc.

10. Letter from Mr. G. V. Vaishampayan, Head Master, Arthur Bridge Marathi Boys' School—Requesting that his previous service under Government in Colaba District may be taken into account.

11. Letters from Mr. Khanderao A. Mogre—Complaining about the condition of the flooring of the 1st floor of premises No. 266 Girgaum Back Road.

12. Letter from Mr. D. Mascarenhas and others—Complaining about the condition of a lane near the DeLisle Road Overbridge.

13. Letter from Mr. Rama Ragho Chikhalkar on behalf of the Kokanastha Mochi Samaj—Requesting that the dead of his community may be allowed to be cremated in the Nana Shanker Seth Cemetery near Chira Bazar.

14. Letter from the President of a meeting of mill-hands—Forwarding resolutions passed at the meeting for requesting the Corporation to provide them with certain amenities.

15. Letter from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Solicitors, on behalf of their client Mr. C. H. Latif—Complaining about the nuisance caused by a manhole of a drain at the junction of Harvey Road and Chowpatty Road.

16. Letter from Mr. Keshav Ramji—Regarding the payment of assessment charges in respect of his hut on Old Purbhadevi Road.

17. Letter from the President of a meeting of the residents of the Improvement Trust Mahar Chawls at Clerk Road—Forwarding a resolution passed at the meeting demanding reduction in the rent of their chawls.

18. Letter from Mr. Narayenrao R. Nanekar—Suggesting that a free Municipal library may be established in Kamathipura.

19. Letter from Mr. Shantaram Sadashiv Bahadkar—Regarding his dismissal from service as a teacher in Municipal schools.

20. Letter from Mr. Chunilal B. Rangwalla—Regarding obstruction likely to be caused by the proposed construction of certain shops at Banian Street.

21. Letter from Mr. B. R. Munshi—Regarding the curtailment by the Tramways Company of the number of Tram cars on the Girgaum line.

22. Letter from Mr. J. D. Ashburner and others—Suggesting the construction of a footpath on the western side of Gibbs Road.

23. Letter from the Chief Engineer, new China Mills, Sewree—Regarding the nuisance caused by the overflow of sullage water finding its way in the compound of the mills.

24. Letter from Mr. Virji R. Meisheri—Requesting that the Schools Committee may be requested to make a statement about the dismissal of certain teachers on the Gujrati side.

25. Letter from Professor H. A. Date—Enquiring whether the Municipality would take up his Deaf and Mute Institution.

26. Letter from the Honorary Secretaries, Bombay Vigilance Association—Suggesting that a few beds may be reserved at the Arthur Road Infectious Diseases Hospital for cases of Venereal Diseases as a tentative measure.

27. Letter from the President and the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Hack Victoria Owners' Association—Suggesting a reduction in the Wheel Tax.

28. Letter from Mr. Hirjibhoy Ruttonji Hilloo and others—Regarding the nuisance caused by the working of certain moulding factories at Khetwadi, 13th Lane.

29. Letter from Mr. Francis P. Pereira—Regarding the insanitary condition of House No. 313, Vincent Road, Matunga.

30. Letter from Messrs. Unwalla Peeroa, Shaw & Papa, Solicitors, on behalf of their client Mr. Manekchand Harakchand—Regarding the question of putting up an enclosure at the Kabutarkhana in Mint Road, Fort.

31. Letter from Mr. Govindrao B. Gharkar and others, residents of Dongre Building, Lalbaug—Pointing out certain grievances in respect of their building.

32. Letter from Mr. Abdulhamid Mahomed Ishak Haji—Protesting against the transfer of a liquor shop from Bazargate Street to Moreland Road.

33. Letter from Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee—Requesting the Corporation to take action against the Tramways Company for preventing them from charging certain unauthorized fare.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

34. Approving, subject to the sanction of the Corporation, of the variation of the Schedule of Establishment of the Health Department, so as to admit of the abolition of the post of the Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination.

35. Recommending approval to the Schools Committee being invested with the final power of sanctioning ordinary pensions, gratuities, etc., payable to the employees under their control.

36. Forwarding for information a correspondence regarding overpayment made to a Municipal pensioner.

37. Forwarding a list of letters from the Municipal Auditors pending disposal by the Committee.

38. Recommending sanction to the acquisition of a piece of land situated at Dadar Kumbharwada.

39. Forwarding for information certain correspondence regarding the payment of fees to Mr. S. B. Bilimoria for giving his opinion on the scheme for the reorganization of Municipal Accounts.

40. Recommending sanction to an amount of Rs. 3,110 being appropriated as proposed to meet certain stamps registration charges.

41. Framing, subject to confirmation by the Corporation, a regulation for giving extension of service to certain Municipal Officers after attaining the age of 55 years.

42. Recommending that the Commissioner may be authorized to lay certain water mains as proposed.

43. Forwarding return showing the enforcement or otherwise of sanctions obtained from the Committee for the removal of unauthorized work.

44. Recommending sanction to the diversion of certain underground works at Mahaluxmi Overbridge being carried out as proposed.

45-46.—Statement of Budget Transfers in respect of amounts (45) not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case, sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (46) exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee, subject to the Corporation's orders.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S LETTERS—

47. Forwarding the annual report of the Boy Scouts movement in Municipal Schools.

48. Requesting sanction to the Schedule of the Committee's Office Establishment being varied so as to admit of 4 Clerks and 1 peon being added to the Office staff in connection with Pension and Provident Fund Work.

49. Forwarding a list of reports asked for by the Corporation but which have not been submitted by the Committee.

50-52. Forwarding reports about the introduction of free and compulsory education in F and G Wards (50) during the official year 1925-26, (51) for the quarter ending 31st March 1926 and (52) for the quarter ending 30th June 1926.

53. Regarding the question of promoting Physical Culture in municipal schools.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

54. Regarding the acquisition by Government of certain Municipal land in connection with the Parel Road (Northern) Street Scheme No. 47.

55. Reporting on a complaint regarding certain nuisances existing near Tambakanta at Pydhoni.

56-57. Forwarding a report as to the action taken (56) in connection with the report of a sanitation round arranged by the Social Service League and (57) for the removal of certain drawbacks in the Hindu cemetery at Haines Road.

58. Reporting on complaints about short supply of water at Chawl No. 12, Fanaswadi Kolwadi.

59. Requesting the Corporation to modify a previous resolution so as to admit of certain concessions being extended to Junior Overseers in any branch of the Health Department.

60. Reporting the measures taken to improve the insanitary condition of the Umerkhadi locality.

61. Reporting on a complaint about nuisance caused by the demolition of a servants' water-closet in the compound of a premises in Love Lane.

62. Reporting as to the erection of milch-cattle stables in the undrained areas of the City.

63. Reporting as to the nuisance and inconvenience caused to public traffic by the parking of empty kutchra carts at Kamathipura, 7th Street.

64. Reporting on a complaint regarding the insanitary condition of Dattatraya Building near Girgaum Tram Terminus.

65-66. Requesting sanction to certain expenses incurred for the improvement of private streets known as Wanzawadi and Ghellabhai streets Nos. 1, 2 and 3 being declared as "Improvement expenses" and to their being recovered as proposed.

67. Forwarding a statement showing the number of Malaria cases treated at the public and private hospitals and by the Medical Practitioners in the city during the years 1924 and 1925.

68. Reporting that he has delegated to the Deputy Municipal Commissioner, the power of sanctioning advances from the Provident Fund standing to the credit of the subscriber in respect of his own contribution.

69. Reporting as to how the road metal removed from the roads treated with asphalt is disposed of.

70. Reporting on an application for exemption from payment of the proportionate cost of levelling, metalling, etc., the private street known as Wanzawadi.

71. Submitting a report as to the provision of playgrounds at Matunga.

72. Forwarding statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the City.

73. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay water supplies.

74. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

75. Requesting sanction to a permanent supply of water being given to the Shree Ghatkoper Sarvajanika Jivadaya Khata on certain terms.

76. Submitting certain particulars regarding Municipal urinals and latrines in different wards of the city.

77. Forwarding a return showing the quantity of unwholesome food, etc., destroyed by the Market Department.

78. Requesting sanction to certain revised fees being levied in respect of private markets as proposed.

79. Submitting a report as to the total amount paid to the Municipal Solicitors and other disbursements made during the years 1923-24 to 1925-26.

80. Regarding the question of laying a 6" main in Hasali Tank Lane.

81. Submitting a report as to the insufficient supply of water at a premises in Gaiwadi, Girgaum.

82. Regarding a proposal to amend the Municipal Act with a view to authorize expenditure on works outside the Municipal limits.

83. Regarding the question of the transfer to the Municipality of certain sections of salt pan roads at Matunga for maintenance.

84. Forwarding a note by Dr. J. E. Sandilands, Executive Health Officer, on the information obtained by him during his attendance at the Royal Sanitary Institute Jubilee and Congress in London.

85. Requesting that the Corporation may give their consent to the erection of the Tramway Company's Kingsway Depot as required by the Tramways Act.

86. Suggesting an amendment of Section 68 of the Municipal Act to enable the Commissioner to delegate certain powers to heads of departments.

87. Requesting sanction to the sale of a piece of land near the Dadar Overbridge to the Trustees of the Shrikrishna Temple for housing the Temple.

88. Reporting on a complaint about the condition of Hamalwady Lane at Dhobi Talao.

89. Reporting on a complaint regarding the payment of tax levied on a two-wheeled vehicle.

GOVERNMENT LETTERS—

90. Regarding the question of the reduction of fares on the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay Baroda and Central India Railways.

91. Forwarding half-yearly return of patients treated in the Hospitals and Dispensaries in the City.

92. Regarding the question of granting maternity benefits to women workers, etc.

93. Letter from Sir M. Visvesvaraya, K.C.I.E.—Thanking the Corporation for their appreciation of his work done as Retrenchment Adviser.

94. Letter from the Principal and Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—Forwarding copies of the Institute's report.

95. Letter from Mr. R. H. Dikshit—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution on the death of the late Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit.

96. Letter from Mr. Haji Yoosof Haji Esmail Sobani—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution on the death of the late Mr. Umar Sobani.

97. Municipal Secretary's letter—Reporting that the cost of printing 500 copies of the Municipal (Amendment) Acts from time to time will be about Rs. 5,000.

98. (a) Appointment of an Assessor to the Tribunal of Appeal constituted under Section 48 (3) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 and (b) Notice of motion from Sir Vasantrao A. Dabholkar, Kt., C.B.E., seconded by Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.—For appointing Mr. M. S. Patkar to be an Assessor to the Tribunal.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

99. From Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—For amending the Municipal Act so that wherever the words "with the sanction or approval of the Corporation" and "with the sanction or approval of the Standing Committee" occur in the Municipal Act they shall always mean the previous sanction of these bodies.

100. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For expressing opinion that it is highly desirable that sheds for passengers should be erected at all tram junctions.

101-105. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz—(101) For expressing opinion that the President should lay down a fixed rule for the granting of priority to members for consideration of their items, (102) For showing disapproval of the attitude of the Municipal authorities responsible for the upkeep of the Bandra Slaughter Houses, (103) For expressing opinion that the six horse-boxes in the Arthur Crawford Market should be let out to the public at a reasonable rental, (104) For obtaining certain particulars regarding the duties to be performed by the Superintendent of Markets and (105) For expressing opinion that the Commissioner should issue instructions to his subordinates that any laxity or negligence in the discharge of their duties shall be most severely dealt with.

106. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to a leaderette in the "Times of India" headed "Servants Quarters."

107. From Mr. B. B. Palwankar—For obtaining a report as to whether cases of injuries through accidents involving investigation by the Police are not admitted in the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital.

108. From Mr. R. K. Vaidya—For obtaining a report as to desirability of establishing a Cleansing Department in the Municipality.

109. From Sir Vasantrao A. Dabholkar, Kt., C.B.E.—For obtaining a report as to the damage done to the Chowpatty footpath on account of the recent heavy rains.

110. From Dr. Dinsha B. P. Master—For requesting the Commissioner to submit a proposal for naming Mahim Park as Dr. Blaney Park.

111. From Mr. Shankerrao A. Mantri—For requesting the Commissioner to consider the desirability of naming Mahim Park as "Raja Bimb Park."

112—113. From Rao Saheb M. D. Rane—(112) For requesting the Commissioner to submit proposals for opening up Lady Hardinge Road towards the Mahim Sea-shore and (113) For requesting the Commissioner to consider the desirability of having a foot-bridge over the G. I. P. Railway between the Chinchpokli and Curry Road Railway stations.

114—115. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz—(114) For expediting submission by the Commissioner of the estimates and designs of swimming baths to be constructed on the Chowpatty Sea Face and at Mahim and (115) For obtaining certain particulars about the street lighting of the City.

116—117. From Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay seconded by Miss B. R. Lotewala—For obtaining a report as to the feasibility of (116) providing a maternity home in each of the C and D Wards and (117) setting apart one day in a week exclusively for the treatment of female patients in the Municipal dispensaries.

118. From Mr. B. B. Palwankar—For obtaining a report as to the number of scavengers and halalkhores in Municipal service who have been provided with free quar-

119. From Mr. Shivdas Chapsey—For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee as to the circumstances which led to the dismissal of certain teachers on the Gujrati side.

120. From Mr. R. K. Vaidya—For obtaining a report as to the desirability of giving to old Municipal servants entitled to a conveyance allowance their old allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem.

121. From Dr. Dinsha B. P. Master—For obtaining a report as to the number of house-gullies on which water-closets and basket privies abut.

122—130. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz—(122) For obtaining certain particulars about the construction and repair of roads, (123) For requesting the Commissioner to make adequate provision for the repairs and construction of roads, (124) For expressing opinion that all contracts for the construction and repairs of roads should be made on the guarantee basis, (125) For obtaining a report about shop-keepers stocking goods on the roads and pavements, (126) For obtaining certain particulars about the Encroachment Department, (127) For obtaining a report about Municipal servants drawing Rs. 200 and upwards, (128) For obtaining a report as to the steps taken against Municipal employees endangering public life and property, (129) For obtaining Counsel's opinion as to the recovery of taxes from ratepayers who refuse to pay them on the ground of bad roads, light, etc., and (130) For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee as to the procedure adopted by them for the transfer of teachers.

131-133. From Mr. R. S. Nekaljay.—For obtaining a report (131) as to the feasibility of providing iron bars for windows and nahanis in each room at the newly built chawls for the Health Department biggaries at Agripada, (132) Why the Provident Fund contribution of certain biggaries who have joined it is not deducted from their salaries and (133) The scale of salaries for Havildars, Peons, etc., at present existing in service of Government, Improvement Trust, Port Trust and the Railways.

134. From Mr. R. K. Vaidya—For expressing opinion that no liquor-shops in the City should be within a distance of 200 yards and under.

135—137. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—(135) For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the large quantities of buttermilk imported into Bombay from upcountry and sold in the City as pure milk, (136-137) For obtaining a report as to whether adulterated butter is sold in the City and (137) the surcharging of sewers in the northern part of the Town is due to the passing of cowdung in the sewers.

138. From Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin—For appointing "Ward Committees" for the investigation of complaints from the public.

139—140. From Dr. J. N. Choksey—For expressing opinion (139) that all pharmacopaeia preparations prepared in India should be used in Municipal hospitals if they are as efficacious as foreign preparations and (140) that only Swadeshi Stationery should be used in the Municipality.

141. From Mr. R. K. Vaidya—For requesting the Commissioner to expedite his report on the desirability of starting a Co-operative Credit Society for Municipal employees.

142. From Mr. K. F. Nariman—For requesting the Commissioner to expedite the submission of the draft leave rules asked for by the Corporation.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION—

143. Regarding the width of double-deck tram cars.

144. Regarding the question slowing down the speed of trams cars at certain hours on Girgaum Road between Princess Street and Dady Seth Agiary Lane.

145. Regarding shifting of the tramway stopping station opposite the entrance of the Cemetery of Cutchi-Memons on Girgaum Road.

146. Regarding increase in the speed of tram cars.

147. Regarding permission for the construction of an additional tramway siding at Mint Road opposite Fort Market.

148. Regarding the nuisance caused by a flour mill at Lady Jamshedji Road near the Dadar Overbridge.

149. Regarding the scale of fees to be levied for the issue of licenses to hawkers.

150. Regarding accommodation for Municipal schools in the Development Department chawls.

151. Regarding the question of giving a Municipal building at the junction of Parel Tank and Golanji Hill Roads to the Schools Committee for their Parel group of Schools.

152. Regarding the scheme for the drainage of the Island.

153. Regarding the views of the Corporation on the report of the Committee on University Reform.

154. Regarding a statement submitted to the Back Bay Enquiry Committee embodying the Corporation's views on the question of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, etc.

155. Regarding measures to be taken by the Corporation for requesting Government to appoint an independent body for enquiring into the financial and technical aspects of the Back Bay Reclamation.

156. Regarding proposals from Messrs. M. Fleming and Co. regarding their Lewbart Automatic Disinfectors for water-closets and urinals working on the flushing system.

157. Regarding the removal of the dust bins placed in front of the Goculdas Tejpal High School at Dady Seth Agiary Street.

158. Regarding the revision of the rent of stalls at the Arthur Crawford Market.

159. Regarding Administration of Municipal Markets in the City.

160. Regarding increased license fees levied from the fruit and vegetable brokers of Arthur Crawford Market.

161. Regarding deletion of a clause from the license which vests absolute discretion in the Commissioner to suspend or revoke a license.

By order of the President,

R. P. DESAI,
Acting Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 28th August, 1926.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIA COMPANY'S ACT VII OF 1913

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE BHAGIRATHI STORES, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for winding up of the above-named Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 26th day of August, 1926, presented to the Hon'ble Sitting Judge in Chambers by Sardarilal Goial, residing at Dadyseth Agiari Lane, outside the Fort, a contributory of the abovenamed Company and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 17th day of September, 1926, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making up of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time for hearing by himself or by his attorney or counsel for that purpose and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

CHOKSEY & CO.,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.

7, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Commercial Cause.
Suit No. 562 of 1925.

LUKMANJI EBRAHIMJI a firm, carrying on business at Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

RUSTOMJI SHAPURJI, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Karel Wadi, outside the Fort of Bombay and (2). HARILAL NARAYAN AND CO., a firm brokers, doing business at Pydhowni, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a consent decree made in the above suit on the 29th day of June, 1925, it was inter alia ordered that the first defendant do pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 6,751 with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from the date of the said decree until payment.

AND WHEREAS by a warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 25th day of February, 1926, the following moveable property was attached, viz., 2 Electric Motors with starter, one oil filter pump, 30 Rotary oil mills of cast iron, 8 small iron wheels, one grinding machine, one large and one small iron wheels on wooden stand, 2 rows of wooden benches, one large iron scale with weights, 8 large oil tanks.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of moveable property, dated the 31st day of July, 1926, put up for sale by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the mills of the abovenamed 1st defendant at Mount Road, Mazgaon, without the Fort, the aforesaid moveable property or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, interest, costs of previous and this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 12th day of August, 1926.

SALEBHOY K. BARODAWALLA,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. KHANDVALA & CHHOTALAL
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

27236

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of administration of the property and credits (estate and effects) of CHHOTALAL KARSONDAS MULJI, a widower, of Bombay Kapol Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Pleader, practising in the Small Causes Court at Bombay and residing at 3rd Parsiwada, Girgaon Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

DWARKADAS CHHOTALAL VAKIL, of Bombay, Kapol Bania Hindu Inhabitant, the son of the deceased abovenamed, an Insurance Agent, residing at 3rd Parsiwada, Girgaon Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-fifth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL
Ag. Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR.

The 25th day of August, 1926.

Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

27240

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1353 of 1926.

(1). CHARANDAS VASANJI, and (2). RANCHODDAS VASANJI, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, landed proprietors, residing at Mandvi, without the Fort of of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1). JIVAN GOVIND, and, (2). NARSI RAMJI, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants the former residing at Null Bazar, outside the Fort and the latter residing at Barbhaya Moholla, outside the Fort, on behalf of themselves and all other trustees of the Charity properties and Dharamshala at 6th Khetwady Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

To,

The Trustees of the Charity properties and Dharamshala at 6th Khetwady Lane.

Sirs,

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Mirza on the 23rd day of July, 1926, notice is hereby given that this suit has been filed in this Honourable Court by the abovenamed plaintiffs against the abovenamed defendants on behalf of themselves and all other trustees of the Charity properties and Dharamshala at 6th Khetwady Lane in respect of the said premises at 6th Khetwady Lane, mentioned in the plaint praying inter alia for the following reliefs:—

(a). That the defendants, their agents and servants may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Honourable Court from so building as to obstruct the access of light and air to the plaintiffs ancient windows Nos. 2, 4 and 6 or any of them.

(b). That the defendants, their Agents and servants may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Honourable Court from so building as to have the shutters of the defendants buildings opened on the plaintiffs gully and to have the cornices encroached on the plaintiffs land.

(c). That pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit an injunction be granted against the defendants their agents and servants in terms of Prayers (a) and (b) in the Plaint.

(d). That the defendants be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs such amount as this Honourable Court may deem fit for damages mentioned in para 6 of the plaint.

(e). That the defendants be ordered to pay the costs of this suit and interest on Judgment at 6 per cent. per annum.

And that the 16th day of September, 1926, has been fixed for hearing and final disposal of this suit.

Dated this 26th day of August, 1926.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Prothonotary.
E. J. DAVAR.

The 26th day of August, 1926.

Messrs. MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

27239

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5. C. D. A. SOLUTIONS SUPPLEMENT, 1925, Rs. 1-8-0.

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A

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WANTED—(1) A B.A. with Science (Physics and Chemistry) or B.Sc. for the I Assistant's post in Tara High School on Rs. 65—70 according to qualifications. (2) A HISTORY GRADUATE for the III Assistant's post on Rs. 50. Candidates selected should be prepared to bind themselves to work for three years. DEWAN OF SANDUR.
A 27241

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LOST. Policies Nos. 165351, 165352 and 165353, dated 6th August, 1919, for Rs. 5,000/- each granted by the Phoenix Assurance Co., LTD., Life Branch, Calcutta on the life of Jaikrishna Nagardas Varma. Will any person having information regarding the said Policies, kindly communicate with the Branch Manager, Phoenix Assurance Company, Ltd., 28, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.
P. B. R 3564

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

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Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Under instructions of Messrs. Vrajlal and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Karamchand and Co., the Mortgagees in Possession and with the consent of K.M. Taleyarkhan Esquire, Ag: Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Narsi Topan and others traded as Messrs. Keshavji Kanji and Co., the Mortgagors, and on account and at the risk of the said Mortgagors, and pursuant to the powers reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 4th January, 1926, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 3rd September, 1926 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the above mentioned premises all the stock-in-trade of the Keshavji Kanji Oil Mills including:—

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The above is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

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KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

THE WEATHER.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN CENTRAL INDIA.

HEAVY RAINFALLS.

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

The monsoon has been fairly active in the central parts of the country. Some heavy falls have occurred in Central India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Rajputana, Central India West, the Central Provinces, Konkan, Bombay Deccan and North Hyderabad and local in Bengal, Bihar, East United Provinces, Gujarat, Central India East, Southeast Madras and North Madras Coast.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, West United Provinces, Punjab, South Hyderabad and Malabar.

Chief amounts are:—Tavoy, and Bassein one inch; Akyab four; Rangoon, Diamond Island and Myitkyina one and a half; Dibrugarh one; Sibsagar two; Cherrapunji four, Narayanganj, Purnea, Jaipur and Ajmer one; Kotah one and a half; Pachmarhi one; Mount Abu four; Neemuch five; Amraoti and Marmugao one and a half; Ratnagiri two; Bombay one; Karwar four; and Aurangabad one.

Forecast.—No large change.—A. P.

FLOOD AT NEEMUCH.

COL. WILSON SAVES A DROWNING WOMAN

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NEEMUCH, August 28.

Col. Wilson (Officer Commanding, Neemuch) Capt. Pirquet, Capt. Macdonald, Mr. Amir Ahmed Ulevi, Judicial Officer, Khan Saheb Bapuji, Police Inspector, Mr. Shamiuddin with his policemen Gorilal and Ramdhan and Ratanlal of Neemuch Seva Samati last night at 9 p.m., rescued 5 souls who were drowning in the heavy floods at Neemuch. The good Colonel risking his life plunged himself into very deep water and successfully carried an old decrepit woman on his shoulders safe out of water. Several houses of the poor collapsed and it is said that during the past 40 years Neemuch had no flood like this. Mr. Jambu Prasad, S. D. O. opened one of the Government buildings in his charge for the people rendered homeless on account of the flood.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 28.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 28th Aug 1926	Total since 1st June 1926.	June 1st to Aug. 28. 1924.	1925.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point	1 07	57 98	35 00	43 87
Fort ..	1 25	85 28	38 89	49 19
J.J.Hospital	1 56	69 21	.. ..	4686

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 27 th August 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.779 inches (·009 above normal).
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.691 " (0.05 above normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. +.008
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.0 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 78.0 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.5 degrees (1.0 above normal).
Minimum temparatnre during 24 hours 77.2 degrees (0.1 above normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 91 per cent.
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 85 o/o
Direction of wind at 8 a.m WSW
Velocity " " 13 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 189 miles.
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 30 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy=10) 8
Rainfall in 24 hours 1.01 inches
Total rainfall during the month 20.91 "
" " " year 61.07 "
Weather Remarks .. .. Rain

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 28th August, 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.50in. of rain and Multan 0.11in. Skies are clear over the extreme north and moderately clouded generally elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the southern parts. Maximum temperature was below normal except in the south-west, where it was normal.

The United Provinces.—Agra has had 0.75in. of rain, Jhansi 0.20in., Cawnpore 0.40in. and Allahabad 0.45in. Skies are heavily clouded. Both humidity and temperature are normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner reports 0.67in. of rain, Jodhpur 0.25in., Jaipur 0.98in., Ajmer 0.88in., Kotah 1.57in. and Mount Abu 3.97in. Skies are lightly clouded over upper Sind and heavily clouded over the rest of the division. The air is more humid than usual in Rajputana. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal at Bikaner and the maximum alone at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Veraval has had 0.31in. of rain, Bhavnagar-Para 0.51in., Surat 0.83in., Neemuch 4.68in. and Indore 0.27in. Skies are generally overcast. Humidity is in excess in parts of Gujarat and Kathiawar. Maximum temperature was locally below normal in Central India West and east Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.33in. of rain, Akola 0.86in., Amraoti 1.28in., Nagpur 0.21in., Chanda 0.23in., and Saugor and Hoshangabad each 0.25in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Maximum temperature was below normal in Berar.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 1.01in. of rain, Ratnagiri 1.96in., Mormugao 1.55in. and Karwar 3.99in. Skies are heavily clouded and humidity is normal. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 85.5 deg. (1 deg. above normal) and a minimum temperature of 77.2 deg. (normal); elsewhere temperature was lower than usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon reports 0.41in. of rain, Poona 0.34in., Belgaum 0.45in., and Aurangabad 1.18in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is almost as usual. Maximum temperature was below normal in the Bombay Deccan and the adjacent parts of Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues vigorous from the Konkan to the United Provinces and some heavy falls are reported from the central parts of the country. Raintall has been nearly general in the west Punjab, the United Provinces, Rajputana, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan, and local in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Hyderabad and north Malabar.

Forecast.—No large change.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON SATURDAY THE 28TH OF AUGUST 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Actual Normal
Baluchistan					
Quetta	..	0.25	1.24	—0.99	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan	0.11	2.47	4.56	—2.09	7.20
Rawalpindi	0.50	25.67	18.36	+7.31	34.77
Lahore	..	11.35	12.15	—0.80	19.62
Hissar	..	15.35	8.81	+6.54	14.47
Ambala	..	23.39	17.99	+5.40	30.49
Delhi	..	19.23	17.34	+1.89	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	0.75	20.29	18.81	+1.48	26.90
Mainpur	..	18.17	17.53	—0.64	27.07
Jhansi	0.20	23.25	26.05	—2.80	36.17
Cawnpore	0 40	19.20	24.16	—4.96	35.92
Allahabad	0 45	15.90	27.58	—1198	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad	..	2.02	2.07	—0.05	3.68
Karachi	..	4.25	5.41	—1.16	7.56
Rajputana-					
Bikaner	0 67	8.63	7.69	+0.94	11.79
Ajmer	0.88	14.81	15.00	—0.19	20.65
Jaipur	0.98	18.77	17.45	+1.32	24.21
Kotah	1.57	17.89	20.31	—2.42	28.23
Mount Abu	3.97	63.29	46.87	+1612	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	..	22.98	11.18	11.80	14.39
Dwaraka	0.05	7.65	10.85	—3.20	13.52
Veraval	0.31	31.62	14.81	16.81	18.30
Rajkot	0.10	25.60	20.36	+5.24	26.29
Bhavnagar para	0 51	20.21	15.40	+4.81	21.20
Surat	0.83	45.08	31.99	13.09	40.97
Ahmedabad	0.09	32.04	23.33	+8.71	28.82
Deesa	0.06	14.76	9.13	—4.37	24.76
Central India W.					
Neemuch	0.68	33.92	21.16	+1276	29.19
Indore	0.27	20.74	22.87	—2.13	33.12
CentralProvinces					
Jubbulpore	0.33	29.44	40.44	11.00	55.21
Saugor	0.25	33.20	33.00	+0.20	44.95
Hoshangabad	0.25	46.49	35.24	+1155	48.83
Khandwa	0.16	23.51	19.81	+3.70	29.13
Akola	0.86	27.20	20.40	+6.80	31.30
Amraoti	1.28	16.90	21.14	—4.24	38.05
Nagpur	0.21	38.07	33.11	+4.96	48.97
Chanda	0.23	34.42	35.54	—1.12	51.90
Raipur	..	23.24	35.89	—1265	50.86
Konkan—					
Bombay	1.01	57.98	54.89	+3.09	70.63
Ratnagiri	1.96	95.00	79.80	15.26	99.98
Mormugao	1.55	75.48	75.55	—0.07	94.95
Karwar	3.99	86.34	94.71	—8.37	120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon	0.41	11.35	11.93	—0.58	22.23
Ahmednagar	0.16	11.55	10.62	+0.93	22.35
Poona	0 34	17.25	15.20	+2.05	27.11
Sholapur	0.01	12.59	13.08	—0.99	28.45
Bijapur	0.07	4.38	7.70	—3.32	20.90
Belgaum	0 45	42.38	33.37	+9.01	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	1.18	23.81	16.04	+7.77	27.53
Nizamabad	..	21.27	24.19	—3.63	40.08
Indur	..				
Hyderabad	..	7.55	16.78	—9.23	32.27
Malabar—					
Mangalore	0.59	88.15	94.69	—6.54	125.68
Calicut	0.09	95.02	70.02	15.00	117.16
Cochin	..	73.86	63.33	10.53	114.51
Trivandrum	..	24.25	24.51	+0.26	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo	..	30.28	16.06	14.23	84.16
MadrasExcluding Malabar&Mysore	..				
Masulipatam	0.09	13.96	17.34	—3.38	41.59
Bellary	..	5.35	5.78	—2.43	20.51
Cuddapah	..	16.05	12.03	+4.02	31.23
Madras	..	6.90	9.96	—3.06	50.74
Bangalore	..	8.30	11.94	—3.58	35.37
Coimbatore	..	4.73	4.11	+0.62	22.29
Trichinopoly	..	4.64	6.37	— 1.73	33.1
Nagapatam	..	1.65	6.38	—4.83	34.9

MILL STORES.

Bombay, Aug. 27.

Quotations are:—

	Rs.
Healds-Cotton	0|15|6
Healds-Elastic	19|12|0
Healds-Wire	3|12|0
Reeds	0| 2|5
Roller Cloth 16oz. Kemori	8| 2|0
Roller Cloth 18oz. Kemori	9| 0|0
Sizing flannel 72in. Twill	3|12|0
Bandings-rim-scroll Oldham	1| 2|0
Bandings-tubular	1|10|6
Bandings-spindle	1| 4|6
Bobbins-Slubbing Japan	24| 0|0
Bobbins-Rovings	17| 8|0
Bobbins-Ring twist 5"	6| 0|0
Bobbins-conical 5"	6| 0|0
Bobbins-weft 5 3/8"	6| 0|0
Rope Lambeth	1|11|0

Cotton Healds and Steel Reeds have had no further interesting features in the course of week. Market kept dull with a very nominal demand. Woollen goods have had fairly good enquiry but changes in values are practically nil. Market is quiet.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 15|16
Bank's selling D D 1|5 31|32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 31|32 Aug.
Bank's selling D D 1/6d.
Bank's selling T T 1/6d 13th Sept.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32
Bank's buying D D 1|6 1|16
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/16 August.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/8 September
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 15/32 Jan./Feb.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 276
Bank's buying T T 274
Bank's buying D D 273
Bank's buying 3 Mos 269
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 1200
Bank's buying D D 1290
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1305
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 131 3/4
Bank's buying 60 days 127 3/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling 149 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 192 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 3/4.
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 90 1/8
CROSS RATES—
London—New York 4.85 1/8 27th inst.
London—Japan 1/11 5/8 27th inst.
London—Paris 169.00 27th inst
London—Belgium 176.00 27th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.15 27th inst.
London—Italy 149.00 27th inst.
London—Prague 164.09 27th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 31/32
Bank Demand	1/6
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 5/16
Fcs. Demand	1209
American Dollars	275 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	149 1/4
Shanghai	192 1/2
Japan	131 3/4
Singapore	156 3/4

Market steady.

BULLION

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/7/0
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/7/0
National Bank Bar Gold Rs. 21/10/0
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/6/9
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/6/9
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/6/6
Bar silver ready Rs. 65/2
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 65/2
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 65/2

London. Aug. 27.

Bar gold ready s 84/11 1/4
Silver ready d 29/1
Silver forward d 29/3
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady. China was a buyer at lower rate. Sellers came in after the price had been fixed. Market not strong at the quotation.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

Gold £4/4/11 1/4 27th instant.
Silver London Ready 29 1/16d 27th inst.
Silver London Forward 29 3/16d 27th instant.
Silver New York Ready 63 1/8 cts
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 5|8 per cent. 27th instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 3|4 per cent. 27th instant.

Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos. 2 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 1|2 per cent.
12 Mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 28.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 77/3
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/2
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929|47 Rs. 101/8
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 102|12
5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104|6
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 108|5
5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107/4.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100|2
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/2.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 107.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 108.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 109/1
6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113-10.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86-4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112|8
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929|49 Rs. 103|8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs 88/1
Tone of Market:—Steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

	Bombay, Aug. 28 Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	57 12 0
Brass English	1	57 0 0
Brass English	1 1/4	57 0 0
Brass English	1 1/2	57 4 0
Brass English	1 3/4	57 4 0
Brass English	2	57 8 0
Brass German	3/4	57 0 0
Brass German	2	56 12 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Aug. 28. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper German	3/4	60 0 0
Copper German	1	61 0 0
Copper German	1 1/4	61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		31 0 0
Copper English Bars		55 0 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		68 0 0
Lead Rangooni		25 0 0
Lead Country		24 8 0
Koger Brass Metal	3/4	55 12 0
Koger Brass Metal	1	55 8 0
Koger Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		55 8 0
German Copper 1 1/4 to 1 3/4 to 2		61 8 0

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, Aug. 29.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
KHADI.		
Textile	,,	0 12 0
Century	,,	0 11 6
Jacob	,,	0 11 6
E D Sassoon	,,	0 11 3
Elphinstone	,,	0 11 6
Apollo	,,	0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in.		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	1 0 9
Century 91 1/2-92	,,	1 0 0
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 0 6
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 1 0
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 6
Phoenix	,,	1 0 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 0 0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 0 0
Kaljamardan	,,	0 15 9
Daud Sahib	,,	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303:		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 0 9
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 1 0
David Mills	,,	1 0 9
Apollo Mill	,,	1 0 9
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	Per lb.	1 1 0
Gold Mohor	,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 15 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 6
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 15 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 15 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 15 3
Sakuntala	,,	0 15 6
Sundari Brand	,,	0 15 0
Globe	,,	0 14 6
Rachael	,,	0 15 0
Palkhi	,,	0 15 6
Maher	,,	0 15 6
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Century	,,	0 15 6
Maher	,,	0 15 6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 1 9
Jacob	,,	1 0 9
Century	,,	1 1 9
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 0 6
Century	,,	1 0 6
Jacob	,,	0 15 9
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 0
1386 Tata	,,	3 1 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 1 0
Jamshed	,,	4 1 0
Century	,,	4 8 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4 5 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 9 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 4 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 14 0
5800 Kurla	,,	...
1325 Morarji	,,	5 14 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8 4 0
Hindustan	,,	8 6 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	7 4 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 0
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 7 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 5 0
Apollo David	,,	2 5 0
DUKDI Yards 12, 13, 14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 3 6
Great	,,	1 4 0
Phoenix	,,	1 4 0
Kohinoor	,,	...
Tata	,,	1 3 0
CHADAR KORI CALANDER.		
Hindustan	,,	1 0 6
David	,,	1 0 6
Mahel	,,	1 0 6

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay August 28th.

Mill shares remained steadier being the last day of the settlement there was a large budli business yielding 4 to 5 per cent to investors. Mill shares are not likely to have any big fluctuations.

We quote:—Tata Steel shares were practically steady with no effect of Sir Cowasji's warning, as the public has formed quite different ideas than this gentleman. The public thinks that the Company's position is much better and when dividend will be earned by ordinary shares of which may take about two years time, the shares will not be available in the market even at double the price than at present. Of course this is an early rise and so the market may have a reaction but it shows that the second pref. shares which were quoted at Rs. 15 last year can easily be sold at Rs. 73|74 now. Tata Hydro, Andhra and Power were steady. Imperial Bank declined to Rs. 1475 and partly-paid at Rs. 375. Tramway ordy. transacted at Rs. 130.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up	Last Quotations	Rs.	Divid.	Rs. a.
Bank of India	.. ..	50	2 1/2	77 12
Baroda	.. ..	50	4	81
Central Co-operative.		50	7 1/2	55 1/2
Central	.. ..	25	1 1/2	26 8
Eastern	.. ..	£ 5	9 p.c.	79
Imperial	.. ..	500	40	1470
Imperial Contributory		*125	10	373 12
Union	.. ..	5	0 4 0	3 7 6
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE				
Bundi	.. ..	10	..	18
Central India Mining.		10	4 1/2 Y	25 8
Indian Cement O.	..	350	..	101 4
Katni Cement O.	..	100	..	97 8
Katni Cement D.	..	40	..	285
Punjab Cement O.	..	10	..	7 2
Shivrajpur	.. ..	10	8Y	44
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	..	500	11 p.c.	900 XD
Amritsar Pattis	..	100	10 p.c.	148 XD
Central Province	..	100	7 1/2 p.c.	117
Dhond Baramati	..	100	6 p.c.	95
Guzerat	.. ..	100	5 p.c.	90
Hoshiarpur Doab	..	100	5 p.c.	102
Larkana	.. ..	100	5 p.c.	78
Mandra Bhon	..	90	5 p.c.	81
Pachora Jammer	..	100	5 p.c.	93
Sara Sirajgunj	..	100	5 p.c.	95 xD
Sialkot Narowal	..	100	5 p.c.	101
Sind Light	.. ..	100	12 p.c.	155
Tapti Valley	.. ..	500	8 p.c.	725
Upper Sind Light	..	100	4 p.c	75
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	.. ..	250	..	202 8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	.. ..	250	..	265
Scindia Steam	..	15—0	—14—11	4
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity		100	5 p.c.	75
Andhra Valley O.	..	1,000	..	742 8
Andhra Valley P.	..	1,000	..	1000
Bombay Tramways O		50	4-8	130
Bombay Tramways P.		50	3-8	66 1/4
Karachi Electricity	..	100	6	95
Surat Electricity	..	100	..	65
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	..	1,000	30	1000
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.		1,000	7 p.c.	980
Tata Power O.	..	1,000	..	560
Tata Power P.	..	1,000	..	780
PRESS COMPANIES				
Barsi Press				466 4
Akbar	.. ..	500	..	250
Fort	.. ..	475	..	140
Harvey & Sabapathy.		500	20-35	10.0
Indian Cotton	..	126	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing		250	..	230
New Berar	.. ..	500	80	860
New East India	..	1,000	..	950
New Mofussil P.	..	400	40	530
Vow Prince of Wales	..	500	61	710
Nelkart U.P.	.. ..	500	40	680
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	..	100	..	253 12
Belapur Co. Ltd.	..	76	..	18
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	.. ..	125	7-8	475
B. Burma T. Corporation New	.. ..	50	3	128 12
Burma Corporation	..	10	0-6	10 12
Bombay Uganda	..	80	4-12	47
British Burma Petroleum	.. ..	Sh. 8	0-4-0	5 6
Indo-Burma Petroleum		100	..	175
Jost Engineering	..	100	10	105
Mckenzie	.. ..	100	30	345
New Uni n Floor Mills		100	..	30
Port Canning	.. ..	1,000	50	700
Sardar Carbonic Gas.		100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	..	150	6 p.c.y	135
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	..	100	..	73
Tata Iron Defd.	..	30	..	170
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	.. ..	75	..	53
Thacker	.. ..	50	..	125
Telephone	.. ..	50	nil	30
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	..	50	22-8	710
Jupiter	.. ..	15	..	5 2
New India	.. ..	25	ly	22 6
Oriental Life	.. ..	100	30 p.c	1060
Vulcan	.. ..	10	0-6-0	4 8
Industrial & Prudential		6	5 1/4 p.c.	
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance		100	10	430
Alliance	.. ..	100	..	35
Apollo	.. ..	50	..	6
Assur Virjee	.. ..	100	..	3
Berar Manfg.	.. ..	200	30	250
Bombay Cotton O.	..	500	15	320
Bombay Cotton P.	..	10	5 p.c.	5 8
Bombay Dyeing etc.		250	25	920
Bombay Industrial	..	100	..	7
Bombay Woollen	..	100	..	70
Bradbury	.. ..	250	nil	305
Bradbury P.	.. ..	250	7 p.c	150
Broach Fine Counts	..	250	..	62 8
Century	.. ..	100	20y	376 4
Central India O.	..	100	16	530
Central India P.	..	500	5 p.c.	450
Ceylon	.. ..	100	..	45
Colaba Land & Mill.		100	..	147 8
Coorla	.. ..	100	..	140
Crescent	.. ..	100	4	182 8
Currimbhoy	.. ..	250	..	310
David	.. ..	500	..	300
Dawn	.. ..	250	40	760
E D. Sassoon United O.		7/8	..	0 15 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney		250	nil	245
Edward Sassoon	..	200	nil	137 8
Elphinstone O.	..	100	..	20 8
Emperor Edward	..	500	..	237 8
Fazulbhoy	.. ..	250	25	903 12
Finlay	.. ..	100	nil	130
Framjee Petit	..	1,000	..	525
Globe	.. ..	100	..	25
Gokak	.. ..	100	5	115
Hindoostan	.. ..	1,000	125	1650
Hdian Bleaching, etc.		100	6	182 8
Indian Manufacturing		1,000	751	1100
Indore-Malwa United		100	18-12	380
Jamshed O.	.. ..	250	..	60
Khatau Makanjee	..	Nil		95
Kilachand	.. ..	25	..	3 10
Kohinoor	.. ..	500	..	1070
Lakshmi Cotton	..	1,000	150	5550
Madhora Scindia	..	100	..	25
Madhowji Dharamsi	..	100	..	131 4
Madras United	..	250	15	480
Manockjee Petit	..	1,000	30	1825
Mathradas	.. ..	100	..	120
Meyer Sassoon	.. ..	100	..	85
Morarjee Goculdas	..	1,000	..	2200
Model Mills, Nagpur	..	250	..	125
Mysore	.. ..	50	4	117 8
New City of Bombay.		100	10	170
New Great Eastern	..	300	nil	313 12
Osmanshahi (100)	..	75	..	70
Pearl	.. ..	250	12	487 8
Phoenix	.. ..	100	10	425
Premier	.. ..	100	..	37 8
Sassoon Cotton	..	100	..	16
Sassoon Silk	.. ..	500	..	550
Sholapur	.. ..	1,000	450	8600
Simplex	.. ..	250	..	136 4
Sir Shapurji Broacha		100	..	40
Standard	.. ..	500	40	1300
Swadeshi	.. ..	100	18	508 12
Swan	.. ..	100		150
Tata Mill O.	.. ..	500	..	115
Vishnu Cotton O.	..	500	90	2250
Vishnu P.	.. ..	500	35	570
Western India Spng.		1,000	50y	800 XD

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, August 27.

Ahmedabad	.. ..	.. ..	..	430
Bombay Cotton	.. ..	.. ..	..	320
Bombay Dyeing	916-4	921-4	913-12	920
Century	375	376-4	373-12	376-4
Central India	530	531-4	527-8	530
Colaba Land	150	150 147-8	147-8	182-0
Crescent	..	..	..	182 8
Edward Sassoon	..	..	..	137-8
Fazulbhoy	901-4	903-12	897-8	903-12
Finalay	.. ..	.. ..	..	130
Globe	.. ..	.. ..	..	25
Gokak	.. ..	.. ..	..	115
Indian Bleaching	.. ..	.. ..	..	182-8
Indore Malwa	.. ..	.. ..	..	380
Kohinoor	.. ..	.. ..	..	1070
Madhowjee	.. ..	.. ..	..	131-4
Mathuradas	.. ..	.. ..	..	120
Meyer Sassoon	.. ..	.. ..	..	85
Mysore	.. ..	.. ..	..	117-8
New Great	312-8	313-12	311-4	313-12
Pearl	.. ..	482-8	487-8	482-8 487-8
Pabany	.. ..	.. ..	..	245
Phoenix	.. ..	.. ..	..	425
Simplex	.. ..	135	137-8	135 136 4
Swadeshi	511-4	511-4	506-4	508-12
Swan Mills	.. ..	.. ..	..	150
Tata Mill	.. ..	.. ..	..	115

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	.. ..	.. ..	..	253-12
Bombay Steam	.. ..	.. ..	..	202-8
Tram Co. Ord.	130-10	130-10

POONA RACING SEASON

LAST SUMMER MEETING.

HARRIS PLATE WON BY CAP-A-PIE.

Ideal weather favoured the last day of the summer meeting when a good programme of nine events was decided. The victory of well-favoured animals enabled backers to recoup some of their losses of last week. With the advent of the big events leading stables like the Kolhapur, C. N. Wadia and Rajpipla were in the limelight, indicating that they are going to play a prominent part during the next three weeks of racing. The successes which the Maharaja of Kolhapur scored with Arabian Star and Cheerful were very popular. It was after a long spell that fortune favoured the well-known orange livery. Mr. C. N. Wadia annexed the Harris Plate with Cap-a-Pie and completed a double with Torose. Bowley rode with fine judgment on each of these animals. Another big supporter of racing in the person of H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla won two races with Frailty and Security—names which are strangely opposite in meaning. Townsend piloted both these winners. The principal event provided a sensational finish between Cap-a-Pie and Schoolboy, the latter made the whole of the running and was only collared near home by Cap-a-Pie, who gained masterly in the last few strides.

A field of eighteen faced the starter in the first division of the Chinchwad Plate. Cheerio went out solidly supported and romped home an easy winner by 4 lengths. Black kept his mount handy till the turn and up the staright he won on a tight rein. Constantine raced prominently all the way, but was well beaten up the straight. Mr. Patel's Shahzada who has now been relegated to the third division led the field for over a mile and at one time looked like coming home.

Arabian Star upset the odds layed on the favourite Riyad in the other division. After occupying an inconspicuous position most of the journey the grey came up like a stayer to finish a good length in front of Riyad. Meekings rode a well-judged race on the favourite, but his mount was not good enough. Sabiq was expected to run well and finished a good third. A good deal of money was wagered on Selman who placed third at this last outing, but Hoyt could bring the grey no nearer than fifth.

On her last running Frailty was made a warm favourite in the race for the Castletown Plate, Division I. The filly justified her favouritism by winning rather easily from the Kolhapur filly Radha Piari who looked a winner up the straight. Meekings induced Fun of the Fayre into third place, the gelding coming with a late run to displace Sophie II who made most of the run. Heat Wave was a rank disappointed and only flattered his supporters for a space.

Templeman saddled a winner after quite a long spell in Love Glass who annexed Division II of this Plate. This aged gelding did not catch the eye in the paddock and those who back horses on looks, left him alone. He however acquitted himself creditably in the race and owed much of his success to the clever handling he received from Bowley. Chrysolite was badly ridden. After racing last till well round the turn the gelding came with a strong run when the race was practically over and did well in placing third.

An exciting finish was associated with the second division of the Tigris Plate. The Kolhapur representative Cheerful was out of the gate with a flying start which he maintained to the end. Weldon looked fit and well and was unlucky to go under by a short head. Had the distance been a little longer this grey would have asserted his superiority. The favourite Amalfi raced in the bunch most of the way and lost much ground in trying to come round the field. Ritchie's persuasive efforts on Kummer-Uzzaman proved of no avail as the bay was badly blown after chasing Cheerful into the straight.

After several ineffective displays Zoroso won the Chilwickbury Handicap in an exciting finish. Mr. Wadia's gelding assumed command soon after the start and was just able to squeeze home in front of Saintly Sovereign who has been relegated to the third division led the field for over a mile and at one time looked like coming home. Byramjee has evidently wrought some imprivement in Georgina, a backward mare who ran with great determi- this time and finished very close up.

Cap-a-Pie's belated sprint in the Harris Plate was a feature of the afternoon's sport. Mr. Wadia's gelding looked all life and condition and was heavily backed here. In the race he proved too good for School Boy who had the race won after shaking off Churchtown in the straight. Brace received a surprise when Bowley swooped down on him in the last few yards. Zycho went well with the weight and ought to put up a race before long.

On his winning behind Brim Stone last week Speedy Marquis was considered a good thing in the Magdala Plate and he proved it by cleverly beating Happy Elf. F. Black took his mount to the front early and made all the pace. At one time the gelding looked like coming home but Mr. Galstaun's Chestnut proved to good. The Sliding Stone and L.S.D. battled hard for the minor placing and were only separated by a short head, though to possess a good chance, Candle Hill was a rank disappointment and raced in the ruck all the way.

The first division of the Tigris Plate bore a very open appearance. The favourite Amood cut up badly and was an indifferent start at the finish. Security ran very generously and won with something to spare. This bay has proved himself none too reliable and went out rather neglected. At the head of the straight Shahir was hailed the winner but his finish lacked sting.

Details:—

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Division I. Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; and third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

Mr J H Mashal's CHEERIO 8-1 S Black 1
Mr S Mahalla's CONSTANTINE 7-7 McQuade 2
Mr Ayub Asad's GLAD EYE 7-7 ed 7-9 Clarke 3
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's RAMI 8-10 W G Thompson 4

Not run:—Dooraid and Outlaw.

Also ran:—Durbar 9-3, Bhagawazenda 8-11, Cyprus 8-10, Bahadoorjung 8-10, Thulfa 8-10, Shahzada 8-10, Hoomedi 8-10, Muluk 8-4, Mexico 8-3, Nowara Eliya 7-7, Failasuf 7-7, Kafkas 7-3, Midfa 7-7, and Strange Spring 7-7.

The race:—A fairly good start. On settling down Shahzada led from Strange Spring, Muluk, Constantine and Failasuf with Midfa bringing up the rear. Past the mile the order was unchanged. Cheerio raced prominently in the bunch at this stage. Nearing "three" Shahzada was still in front while Strange Spring dropped back into the rear. Round the turn the order was Cheerio, Failasuf and Constantine. Up the straight Cheerio won easily by 4 lengths. 1 length, 1/2 length.

Time:—2 minutes 27 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 34/8; Places Rs. 17, Rs. 23/8 and Rs 36/8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 18/8; Places Rs. 8/8, Rs. 14 and Rs. 20/8.

Favourite:—Cheerio.

Trainer:—E. F. Hardy.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; and third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in Class III.

H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's ARABIAN STAR 8-6 R Stokes 1
Mr M Dhalla's RIYAD 8-3 Meekings 2
Mr M Najmuddin's SABIQ 8-11 McQuade 3
Mr R H Gahagan's NEVIS 8-10 S Black 4

Not run:—Nathim Pasha.

Also ran:—Maxim 9-4, Shivaji Prasad 8-3, Benares 7-7, Parrinshope 9-0, Little Joker 8-10, Sicab 8-10, Amara 8-10, Elser 8-7, Summerton 8-6, Rose Royal 8-3, Hoojaz 7-7, Selman 7-7, Hadban 7-7, and Tiffah 7-3.

The race:—They were sent away without much difficulty. Riyad dashed to the front but soon retired into the bunch. Hoojaz took over command at the mile and led Parrinshope, Summerton and Riyad. Arabian Star was badly placed at this stage. Hoojaz and Parrinshope increased their lead past the 'six' the rest of the field following after a gap. Approaching the turn Arabian Star moved up on the outside and headed Riyad into the straight. Going strong he won comfortably by 1 length, 4 lengths, 2 lengths. Selman finished fifth.

Time:—2 minutes 27 3/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 82/8; Places Rs. 43/8, Rs. 20 and Rs. 25.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 30; Places Rs. 19/8, Rs. 9/8 and Rs. 11/8.

Favourite:—Riyad.

Trainer:—Shripati.

THE CASTLETOWN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Classes III and IV.

H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's FRAILTY 7-5 Townsend 1
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's RADHA PIARI 9-0 R Stokes 2
Mr M Dhalla's FUN OF THE FAYRE 8-11 Meekings 3
Mr N Begmahomed's SOPHIE II 7-12 Burn 4

Not run:—Dark Orient and Poet's Dream.

Also ran:—Stormont 9-2, Redcot 8-1, Cailis 9-1, Musk Rat 8-1, Stung Again 7-11, Heat Wave 7-3, and Be Careful 6-12 (cd. 7-0).

The race:—Frailty gave trouble. When they were released Frailty was first out of the gate. On settling down Sophie II showed the way to Be Careful, Frailty, Cailis and Radha Piari. The six furlong saw Sophie II leading from Heat Wave, Frailty and Fun of the Fayre. Nearing the turn Radha Piari took command and led Frailty into the straight. In the run home the latter gained the verdict by 1 1/2 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths, 3 lengths.

Time:—2 minutes 3/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 26/8; Places Rs. 15/8, Rs. 22 and Rs. 43.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 17; Places Rs. 9, Rs. 16/8 and Rs. 21/8.

Favourite:—Frailty.

Trainer:—E. S. Godfrey.

THE CASTLETOWN PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Classes III and IV.

Mr H Masih's LOVE GLASS 8-1 Bowley 1
Mr Marquis' TRES FACILE 7-3 McQuade 2
Mr D S Barve's CHRYSOLITE 9-0 Howell 3
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's LUCKY MAN 8-6 Townsend 4

Not run:—Motu Proprio and Pom Pom.

Also ran:—Jovial 9-2, Summer's Joy 8-12, The Typhoon 8-12 Merry Gift 8-11, French Furze 7-11, Longleat 7-11, Surekha 7-7, Ethelwald 7-4 and Liza 7-0.

The race:—Tres Facile was the smartest away and made the pace from Ethelwald, Love Glass, Lucky Man and The Typhoon. When they hit the 'six' Tres Facile and Ethelwald raced abreast, Love Glass bringing up Lucky Man, The Typhoon and French Furze. Chrysolite trailed the field. Ethelwald dropped out at the third furlong leaving Tres Facile to show the way round. Up the straight Love Glass forged ahead and scored comfortably by 1 length. Short head. 1 length. Chrysolite came up with a tremendous rush.

Time:—2 minutes 3/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 285; Places Rs. 61/8, Rs. 92/8 and Rs. 18.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 162; Places Rs. 31, Rs. 41 and Rs. 8/8.

Favourite:—Chrysolite.

Trainer:—A. Templeman.

THE TIGRIS PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; and third Rs. 350. A handicap for Arabs in Class II.

H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's CHEERFUL 8-1 R Stokes 1
Mr A M J Talib's WELDON 8-10 Townsend 2
Mr Ebrahim Deeb's SAWI 7-8 McQuade 3
Messrs S A Fatah and Ahmed Hurgany's BELAN 8-11 Bowley 4

All ran.

Also ran:—Bazz 9-0, Hazim 8-13, Amalfi 8-13, Sinnan 8-10, Andhra Valley 8-10, Prince Royal 8-8, Officer 8-5, Red Flag 7-13, Kummeruzzaman 7-12, and Wadi 7-3.

The race:—A poor start. Cheerful was pushed to the front as the barrier rise and raced clear of Kummeruzzaman, Officer, Weldon, Amalfi and Belan with Bazz last. Cheerful maintained his lead and led Kummeruzzaman and Weldon round the corner. Kummeruzzaman fell away as they entered the straight and Weldon joined Cheerful. An exciting race home saw Cheerful last out a winner by a short head. 2 lengths. 1 1/2 lengths.

Time:—1 minute 23 4/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 105; Places Rs. 37, Rs. 68 and Rs. 116/8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 60; Places Rs. 21/8, Rs. 29/8 and Rs. 43/8.

Favourite:—Amalfi.

Trainer:—Shripati.

THE CHILDWICKBURY HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses 3, 4 and 5 years old only in Classes II and III.

Mr C N Wadia's TOROSE 8-4 Bowley ... 1
H H Aga Khan's SAINTLY SOVEREIGN 7-10 A C Walker 2
Mr Marquis' GEORGINA 7-13 S J Meekings 3
Mr T M Thaddeus' FOUR SQUARE 8-6 A T Harrison 4

Not run:—L. S. D., Wedding Day, Lowborn and Prose and Verse.

Also ran:—Motu Proprio 8-2, Golden Quest 9-3, Can Do 9-2, Blackwood 9-1, The Sloat 8-12, Starwater 8-10, Free and Easy 8-8, Roseate Air 8-6, Slovakia 8-2, Wilmington 7-7 (cd. 7-9), Golden Charm 6-12, and Riverine 7-4.

The race:—This field gave the starter some trouble. When they were eventually despatched Can Do showed out for a while, but immediately made way for Torose and Saintly Sovereign who thereafter fought an interesting struggle to the judge's box, the former maintaining his slight advantage until the end. Georgina and Four Square were always prominent in the field and placed third and fourth respectively. Won by short head, head, 1/2 length.

Time:—1 minute 17 3/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 168/8; Places Rs. 42/8, Rs. 21/8 and Rs. 65/8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 48/8; Places Rs. 15/8, Rs. 12/8 and Rs. 33.

Favourite:—Motu Proprio.

Trainer:—Major A. W. Molony.

THE HARRIS PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 7,500; second Rs. 2,500; and third Rs. 1,250. A handicap for horses in Classes I and II.

Mr C N Wadia's CAP-A-PIE 9-1 Bowley 1
Mr Eve's SCHOOL BOY 8-8 Brace 2
Mr G D Shuttleworth's TYCHO 6-12 cd. 7-0 S Black 3
Messrs G E D Langley and Shantidas Askuran's TRAJANUS 8-4 Burn 4

All ran.

Also ran:—Quincy 9-7, Churchtown 7-12, The Count 9-1, Moonshiner 8-2, Rabalto 9-0, Marmion 8-7, Canterbury Lamb 8-10, Revival 8-9, Green Islet 7-13, Unitoi 7-2, and Crab Apple 6-13.

The race:—A perfect start. Quincy led for a space. When the field settled down Marmion was racing in front of School Boy, Churchtown, Canterbury Lamb and Trajanus. At 'six' the order was School Boy, Churchtown, Canterbury Lamb, Tycho and Cap-a-Pie. Rabalto and Revival were hopelessly out of the race. Churchtown retired as they swung round. School Boy went on and looked a winner until overhauled by Cap-a-Pie who won by a neck, 2 lengths, 4 lengths.

Time:—2 minutes 12 2/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 23/8; Places Rs. 18/8, Rs. 47 and Rs. 21.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 17/8; Places Rs. 12/8, Rs. 26/8 and Rs. 13.

Favourite:—Cap-a-Pie.

Trainer:—Major A. W. Molony.

THE MAGDALA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in Class II.

Mr J C Galstaun's SPEEDY MARQUIS 8-5 Dobie 1
Mr C N Wadia's HAPPY ELF 7-7 F Black 2
Mr Eve's THE SLIDING STONE 7-5 C Hoyt 3
Mr P B Avasia's L. S. D. 8-13 McQuade 4

Not run:—Ox Trot, Pensa Cola, Bridgman, Brilliant Lady and Lucky Lad.

Also ran:—Maryland 9-0, Coed Canlas 8-2, Krishnakumari 8-11, Penetrate 7-13, Wasp 8-9, Grand Excel 8-8, Ad Dominum 8-7, Candle Hill 8-5, Starboard 8-2, Miss Evans 8-1, Gardyloo 8-0, Valtoi 7-10, and Sauce 7-7.

The race:—Gordyloo was prominent for a while, but when the field settled down, Happy Elf went to the front with Ad Dominum, Speedy Marquis, Starboard and L. S. D. in pursuit. Candle Hilt figured inconspicuously at this stage. Coed Canlas being last in the field. There was no change in the leading division Happy Elf bringing them round. He appeared to have the race in safe keeping, when challenged by Speedy Marquis who travelling very fast secured the verdict by half a length. The Sliding Stone got third placing with a rush won by 1 length, 1½ lengths, short head.

Time:—1 minute 44 4/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 31/8; Places Rs. 18, Rs. 52 and Rs. 31/8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 18; Places Rs. 10, Rs. 44/8 and Rs. 17.

Favourite:—Speedy Marquis.

Trainer:—A. Higgins.

THE TIGRIS PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; and third Rs. 350. A handicap for Arabs in Class II.

H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's SECURITY 8-9 Townsend 1
Mr Moosa Faras' SHAHIR 8-7 Herbert 2
Mr A D Contractor's DAWOOD 7-7 McQuade 3*
Mr D S Barve's AMOOD 8-10 Howell ... 3*

*Dead heat.

All ran.

Also ran:—Kowkab 9-7, Commander 9-0, Apollo 8-13, Hurchan 8-11, Hishan 8-11, Hamiar 8-10, Shams 8-4, Butterfly 8-2, Shahabad 8-0, Farooq 7-12, Silver Cloud 7-4, Ramban 7-0.

The race:—A straggling start in which Kowkab was badly left. Silver Cloud cut the pace from Commander, Shahir and Amood with Dawood leading the others. Rounding the turn Shahir looked a winner, but was collared by Security who won by 1½ lengths. 2 lengths. Dead-heat.

Time:—1 minute 24 1/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 284/8; Places Rs. 75/8, Rs. 36/8 and Rs. 11/8 on Amood and Rs. 23/8 on Dawood.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 185; Places Rs. 38/8; Rs. 27/8 and Rs. 6 on Amood and Rs. 12/8 on Dawood.

Favourite:—Amood.

Trainer:—E. S. Godfrey.

TO-DAY'S POONA RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

THE LINCOLN PLATE (Div. II.) 2.45 P.M.

MINOO MAHAL ..... 1.
PUPPET ..... 2.
HOT LIPS ..... 3.

Fluke:—BRIDAULT.

THE LINCOLN PLATE (Div. I.) 3.15 P.M.

INVINOLA ..... 1.
STEEL BLUE ..... 2.
BARBARY ..... 3.

Fluke:—LADY JUNIOR.

THE POONA COUNTRY-BRED DERBY. 3.45 P.M.

DRUMMER BOY ..... 1.
GIFT OF SONG ..... 2.
MAUD B. ..... 3.

Fluke:—SIBLE.

THE BALDOYLE PLATE 4.15 P.M.

ELTONIAN ..... 1.
QUITCH ..... 2.
BRIMSTONE ..... 3.

Fluke:—PROUD CHIEFTAIN.

THE POONA ARAB DERBY 4.45 P.M.

ARAB PRINCE ..... 1.
MANSOOR BEG ..... 2.
KANZE ..... 3.

Fluke:—ZOOLFAKAR.

THE TRIAL PLATE 5.15 P.M.

ORANGE WILLIAM ..... 1.
MY LORD ..... 2.
AFFABLE ..... 3.

THE DEALERS' PLATE. 5.45 P.M.

VENTOSE ..... 1.
DICK TURPIN ..... 2.
ARDLEY ..... 3.

THE DEALERS' PLATE. 6.15 P.M.

RED PRINCE ..... 1.
SALONIC ..... 2.
AMAR ..... 3.

Fluke:—SANATOGEN.

FOOTBALL.

ROVERS TOURNAMENT

MIDDLESEX WIN SEMI-FINAL.

Saturday's match on the Cooperage was important in more ways than one. To begin with, it was the first semi-final of the tournament. The competing teams were the two favourites for the Cup, the Middlesex, holders for the past two years, and the South Staffords, local league winners. The W. I. F. A. had taken the opportunity to make this into their annual charity match and in spite of adverse weather conditions, a large crowd had turned out to witness the game. Heavy rain had made the players' lot a far from enviable one, but in spite of this a great pace was maintained and excitement waxed high. Bombay once again was robbed of the chance of retaining the Cup, and the disappointment was a bitter one especially as the Staffs. were distinctly unlucky to lose. According to their wont, the Middlesex adapted themselves to the prevailing conditions and having obtained the lead in the first half, maintained it to the end in their usual grim and determined fashion, though fortune certainly appeared to be on their side.

The opening half was of an up-and-down nature both defences sustaining dangerous attacks. In contrast with the winners' long kicking tactics, the local team exploited the short passing game which was generally marred by the state of the ground. Breaking away suddenly, the Middlesex rushed the ball to the other end where Bugden gave Davis no chance of saving. The Staffs. retaliated immediately though unsuccessfully. Their left-winger Allen swung the ball across to Croome, who returned it to the centre when Dean tried to head in, but Lincoln intercepted.

The Staffords attacked vigorously after the interval in an attempt to retrieve the position, but the holders managed to keep them out after several eventful corners.

Middlesex ..... 1 goal.
South Staffords ..... Nil.

Middlesex:—Lincoln; Arnold and Palmer; Neighbour, Capel and Mackie; Hewitt, Glew, Bugden, Budd and Bacon.

South Staffords:—Davis; Eardley and Wardle; Booth, Baker and Smith; Croome, Pearce, Dean, Perry and Allen.

Referee:—Mr. E. J. Turner.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Semi-final:—Gordon Highlanders vs. Royal Artillery.

ANOTHER CHANNEL SWIMMER.

AMERICAN LADY'S SUCCESS

LONDON, Aug. 28.

American lady Mrs. Corson has swum the Channel.—Reuter.

ACROSS THE CHANNEL.

A WOMAN'S SUCCESS.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Mrs. Clemington Corson, a 27-year old mother of two children, scored the Channel victory on her second attempt the first of which he made in 1923 when owing to bad conditions she gave up one and a quarter mile from the coast. This time she was favoured by a smooth sea and assisted by tide. She chatted cheerfully with her husband pilot and trainer on board the tug from which she was fed with loafsugar, chocolate and cocoa. She was trained throughout largely on sweets. She covered the first four miles in two hour, and was withi four miles from England at half past eleven this morning when the strong prospect of her success attracted huge crowds on shore who watched a thrilling battle for hours and gave ovation to Mrs. Corson who landed exhausted and collapsed in the arms of her trainer, but speedily recovered. She started from Gris Nez at 11-30 o Friday night, and landed on the English Coast at 3-10 this morning.

Frank Perks, Birmingham, a chemist, who made a simultaneous attempt gave up a mile from England.—Reuter's Special.

AMERICA'S SECOND WOMAN CHANNEL SWIMMER

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Nobody in the sea at any time accompanied America's second woman channel swimmer Mrs. Corson who claims her descent from the Vikings. She was handicapped by the adverse wind after passing the Goodwin lightship. Mrs. Corson told Reuter that she was 'glad she had done it, but would not do it again for a million pounds. "Now I am going home to my children."—Reuter's Special.

SUCCESSFUL BET ON MRS. CORSON'S CHANNEL SWIM.

New York.—Lissberger who financed Mrs. Corson's channel swim said that he had placed a bet with Lloyds of five thousand dollars that she would succeed before the 1st September. He obtained odds of 20 to 1 and thus won a hundred thousand dollars. —Reuter's Special.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, Aug. 28

The following are the closing scores in County cricket matches that began to-day:—

Middlesex vs. Surrey at Lords.—Surrey 460 for three (Hobbs 256 not out, Jardine 72 not out, Sandham 58).

Northamptonshire vs. Kent at Northampton.—Kent 233 (Hubble 75). Northants 115 for seven.

Somerset vs. Warwickshire at Taunton.—Warwick 373 for six (Quaife 86, Kilner 76, Parsons 66).

Hampshire vs. Essex at Portsmouth—Essex 321 for three (Cutwore 53, Freeman 52, O'Connor 64, Russel 125 not out).

Lancashire vs. Notts at Manchester.—Notts 292 (Whysall 97, Carr 67, Macdonald five for 93). Lancashire four for one.

Glamorgan vs. Yorkshire at Swansea.—Yorkshire 420 for six (Leyland 191, Robinson 124 not out).

Gloucestershire vs. Leicestershire at Bristol.—Gloucester 306 (Dipper 77, Hedges 81).

Sussex vs. the Australians at Brighton.—The Australians 291 for eight (Woodfull 52, Bardsley 106 not out, Andrews 70).—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The following are results of the cricket matches which began on Wednesday:—

Middlesex vs. Gloucester.—Middlesex won by 75 runs. Middlesex 111 and 400 for seven, and declared (Haig 100 not out). Gloucester 191 and 245 (Seabrook 57 and Dipper 82, Powell took eight wickets for 72).

Surrey vs. Leicester.—Surrey won by 119 runs. In the first innings Surrey made 541 for five, and declared, and made 197 for six in the second innings, and declared (Shepherd 101 not out). Leicester replied by making 286 and 333 (Astill 85, Geory 55, Fender six for 67).

Essex vs. Notts.—Notts won by an innings and 90 runs. Essex 354 and 151 (Flint three for, four). Notts 595 for four and declared (Payton 87 not out, Flint 86 not out).

Worcester vs. Hampshire.—The match was drawn, Worcester winning on the first innings. Worcester 335 and 307 for four and declared. Hampshire 135 and 424 for four (Bowell 132, Mead 177 not out).

Sussex vs Yorkshire.—Yorkshire won by eight wickets. Sussex 148 and 217 (Robinson four for 45). Yorkshire 230 and 139 for two (Sutcliffe 55 not out).

Glamorgan vs. Leveson Gower's.—The match was drawn. Glamorgan 277 and 181 (Wyatt five for 85). Gowers 164 and 256 for seven (Quaife 68 not out).

In Kent's second innings at Canterbury Woolley made 88, Knott 50 and G. Bryan 36. Gregory took four wickets for 53. In the Australians' second innings Ellis made 38.

LANCASHIRE'S SUCCESS.

In a County cricket match, Lancashire beat Northamptonshire by 10 wickets. Lancashire 411 for seven, and declared and 28 without the loss of a wicket. Northants 286 and 231 (Walden 67, Macdonald seven for 113).—Reuter's Special.

DAVIS CUP.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Forest Hills.—In the Inter-zone final of the Davis Cup in Men's Doubles, Cochet and Brugnon (France) defeated Harada and Tawara (Japan) 6—0, 8—0, 6—2.—Reuter.

KENT DRAW WITH AUSTRALIANS.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The match at Canterbury between Kent and Australians was drawn. Kent made 321 and 219 for nine and declared. The Australians made 386, and 72 for four.—Reuter.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AVIATOR

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Philadelphia.—Commander John Rodgers, a survivor of the crew of the seaplane which was lost en route to Hawaii, while flying in the vicinity of the Naval Aircraft Factory, has nose-dived into a river, and has sustained fatal injuries.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN HOCKEY TEAM BEAT ALL CEYLON

COLOMBO, Aug. 27.

The Indian Army Hockey Team beat All Ceylon to-day by 7 goals to 2.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO DAY.

Banks Closed: Gokul Ashtami (Hindu Holiday.)

WEDNESDAY, Septr. 1.

Bombay Natural History Society, Meeting of Members and their friends at the Prince of Wales' Museum, 6.45 p.m., (Lantern Lecture.)

Public Lecture by Mr. R.H. Dastur, on "Plants Living under Snow" Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m.

Janmashtami Festival.—The Janmashtami festival of Lord Shree Krishna will be celebrated, under the auspices of Hari Seva, at Noble House, Parel to-day (Monday when Swami Biswanandji of Shree Ramakrishna Mission will speak on "Hinduism" at 5 p.m.

Youth Lodge Theosophical Society.—Under the auspices of the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society, Dr. G.Y. Chitnis will deliver a public lecture on "Who Is Krishna" at the Maratha High School, near Royal Opera House, Tram Terminus, Girgaum to-day (Monday) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.)

Band at Chowpatty Bandstand.—The Band of the G.I.P. Rly. Regt. will play a programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) weather permitting.

Gowd Saraswat Brahmin Mitra Mandal.—The anniversary of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Kashinath Trimbak Telang will be celebrated in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, to-day (Monday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. J.J. Vimadalal, Solicitor and Mr. Shankar Pundlik Varde will address the meeting. The Hon. Mr. Justice Govind Dinanath Madgaokar will preside.

Bhagwad Gita Pathshala.—The annual celebration of "Shri Krishna Janmashtami" will take place in the abovenamed Pathshala, New Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Picket Road Bombay, to-day (Monday) when Shastri Narhari Vishnu Godse will deliver a discourse on the "Incarnation of Lord Krishna" at 9 p.m. (B.T.)

FINED FOR OFFERING BETS ON POONA RACES

At the Girgaum Police Court before a bench of Honorary magistrates consisting of Sir Reginald Spence and Mr. Thurkud, Mr. Bhatkal, deputy inspector of the Maharbardi police station, charged Ibrahim Abdul Rehman, Ali Daktaba and Jaffer Moosa under the Gambling Act for receiving and abetting in the receipt of race bets on Saturday, the 21st instant.

It appears that the accused were all arrested last Saturday afternoon in a tea-shop in Erskine Road while in the act of offering and receiving bets on the Poona Races. On a search being made four betting slips and money was found on the person of Ibrahim Abdul Rehman.

The accused were all defended by Mr. V. K. Muramjan, pleader, who argued that a "tea-shop" was not a "public place" within the meaning of Sec. 12 of the Gambling Act in analogy to certain judgments of the Bombay High Court, and that a warrant was therefore necessary to validate the trial.

Their Worships, however, held that a tea-shop was a "public place" and sentenced each of the accused to a fine of Rs 20 or in default to 14 days' simple imprisonment.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1926.

THE WRONG LEAD.

If the decision of Lala Lajpat Rai to sever his connection with the Swaraj Party was unfortunate, the letter addressed by him to the leader of the Party explaining his reasons for the decision is still more so. There are few leaders whose past services to the country, whose vast study and experience of the political life of foreign countries and whose independence of outlook give them a greater claim to be heard with respectful attention by their fellow-countrymen than Lala Lajpatrai. Unfortunately his writings and utterances during the last two or three years, while not lacking their characteristic vigour and thoughtfulness, have betrayed an element of unsteadiness which have prevented him from giving the country the proper lead it has a right to expect from him. The explanation of this phenomenon is not far to seek. The communal spirit, which pervades the country to-day, has no little influence over him, if it has not conquered him entirely. And this fact is the more surprising as no one has denounced that spirit in stronger terms or advocated the need for us all to think and act nationally with greater re-iteration. The fact is that in his case the head and heart seem to be pulling in different directions. "The differences between us", he writes to Pundit Motilal, "are too radical to be removed by any patch-up". The statement seems amazing considering that the policy which the Swaraj Party has been following in the Assembly and Councils is a policy directed in accordance with the resolution of the Cawnpore Congress to which Lala Lajpatrai had given his support. It is true, as he says, that the Cawnpore resolution contemplated the rejection of the budget, but it also gave power to the Special Committee to authorise the walk-out of the Swarajists as soon as it was known that the Government's response to the national demand was unsatisfactory. Now, long before the budget discussion, it was known definitely that the Government treated the national demand with contempt and that the country was asked to make a humiliating surrender. The decision to walk out was, therefore, taken none too soon and was fully in accord with national need and honour. It is true again that after the walk-out the Congress organizations failed to undertake constructive work on the scale recommended in the Cawnpore resolution, but the failure to do so can hardly be a ground for resignation from the Swaraj Party. On the contrary, it furnishes a stronger reason why all those who form part of the Congress organisation should redouble their united efforts in that direction.

The real reason of Lalaji's resignation from the Swaraj Party is that he has ceased to think nationally. It grieves us to say so, but his letter contains painful evidence of the fact. "The angle of vision with which we two look at questions relating to matters on which Hindus and Muslims differ", he writes to Pundit Motilal, "is entirely different". "Slowly and gradually I have come to share the belief of many other Hindus", he adds, "that the Swaraj Party, as at present constituted, is distinctly harmful to Hindus, not so much in the matter of their differences with Muslims, as it is intrinsically in matters between Government and the Hindus". The Swaraj Party, as at present constituted, is an integral part of the Congress and it is carrying out the policy formulated by the Congress. The accusation for which Lalaji has made himself responsible comes to this that the Congress is distinctly harmful to the Hindus. It is an accusation which is not only most unjust and unfortunate, but it also indicates the tragic change in the mentality even of such tried veterans as Lalaji, which has been wrought by the communal spectre which is stalking through the land. Lala Lajpatrai writes:—

"The "walk-out" has positively been more harmful to Hindus than to any other class or community. Assuming that the Swaraj Party in the Legislative Assembly consisted of 40 to 50 members, their "walk-out" has deprived only 5 or 6 Muslim constituencies of the services of their representatives, while in the case of Hindus it has deprived the latter of about eight or seven times that number. The result is that by the "walk-out" of the Swarajists, the elected Hindus are in a much smaller minority in the Assembly than they otherwise would be, thereby rendering their representation in the Assembly entirely ineffective. There is a lot of business transacted in the Assembly which mainly affects Hindus and does not so much affect other communities. The Hindu constituencies which returned us are thus deprived of the services of their representatives to a much larger extent than any other class or community has been. I consider this to be a breach of faith with the constituencies and I cannot any longer be a party to such breach."

There is no Indian patriot but will read the above with surprise and anguish. The passage shows the difference between the practice and precept of Lalaji who wrote in the latest issue of his journal that in the present crisis "it behoves us to think and act nationally". It reveals a pathetic faith in the "Reforms" strangely inconsistent with the view that the Nation has taken of them. Lalaji in his preoccupation with communal considerations forgets that the Swarajist members who walked out did so in obedience to the country's call and that they were elected on the Congress ticket. In acting as they did, not only have they not been guilty of any breach of faith with their constituencies which, in returning them to the Assembly, expected that they would always obey the Congress mandate but they have also won the approval of the country by vindicating its honour. If we understand Lalaji aright, he expects the members of the Legislatures to follow not the mandate of the Congress, the supreme national institution that we possess and in the building of which he has contributed no small share, but the mandate of the community. Thus his main reason for resigning from the Swaraj Party, is his disapproval of the decision of the Congress to run the elections in its own name and by its own agency. The decision was arrived at Cawnpore and Lalaji was a party to that decision. He is, of course, free to revise his views and think and act communally, but he cannot expect the Congress to do so. For, the Congress represents the Nation and its main political work being in the Councils, the elections must be run by it. What Lalaji suggests, in effect, is that the Congress must abdicate its functions and leave the communal fanatics to make the present confusion worse confounded. If there is one effective way of exorcising the evil spirit of communalism, it is the way pointed out by the Congress which demands of both candidates and voters to place the country's interest first and last in their mind. Lalaji's reference to the Sabarmati Pact is singularly inconsequential. He writes: "In my judgment it was a mistake not to have confirmed the Sabarmati pact. On the question of accepting offices, my views remain unchanged, but all the same, I consider that the Sabarmati pact was a very honourable settlement of the differences between the two wings of the Congress, and the failure to confirm it has been a disaster". If his views on the question of accepting of offices remain the same, that is, the same as are held by the Congress, he cannot blame the latter if the Pact was not ratified. The majority in the Congress is even now prepared to ratify the Pact, if the Responsive Co-operationists accept the Congress view that there can be co-operation only on honourable terms and that such terms are not available under the present Government of India Act.

Hardly less helpful is Lalaji's declaration that "at present at least I cannot think on party lines". It is a sentiment which every Indian patriot will endorse. But human nature being what it is and the goal of freedom being unattainable without organised effort, practical considerations cannot altogether be ignored. There is unanimity of demand among all Indians so far as the goal of freedom is concerned, but what is lacking is unanimity of action. And if unanimity of action is lacking, it is not for lack of earnest endeavour on the part of the Congress, which has during the last few years made every possible surrender up to the point of compromising national honour in its search for unity in national ranks. It will never abandon the search. But in the meanwhile the national work must go on with the maximum of united endeavour and the maximum guarantee of success attainable. Lalaji says that "the present crisis in our national life should be met by an effort of the most competent and most trustworthy of Indian Nationalists regardless of party affiliations". We agree, provided "the most competent and most trustworthy of these Indian Nationalists" pledge themselves to execute a common programme approved by the country. What will it avail the country if the Councils are manned by the most competent and most trustworthy of Indian Nationalists who will speak with different voices and when the occasion for united action comes will pull in different ways? We could not give a better opportunity to the bureaucracy to mock our differences and to defeat our national demands than by following the suggestion of Lala Lajpatrai. The Congress represents no party. It represents the Nation and because it represents the collective will and wisdom of the Nation, it has a definite programme of action which every Congressman is bound to follow. Let the most competent and most trustworthy of Indian Nationalists strive to secure modifications in that programme—their views will always receive the weight and consideration they deserve—but let them be prepared to carry out that programme loyally. Without the guarantee of such readiness all their competence in other respects will be of no avail to the country. Lala Lajpatrai has thus given a wrong lead. If his suggestion is accepted and the Congress abstains from running the elections, not only will the communal bigots sweep the constituencies but in the Legislature itself the elected members will present the spectacle of a house divided against itself. The Congress could not take a more suicidal step than following such a lead.

RID THE WORLD OF MILITARISM.

A PLEA FOR UNIVERSAL ABOLITION OF CONSCRIPTION.

The following manifesto prepared by a Special 'Ad Hoc' Committee, has been sent to us for publication:—

During the war people in all the countries determined to throw off for ever the yoke of militarism, and, when peace came, the League of Nations was welcomed as the off-spring of this hope. It is our duty to see that the terrible suffering of the war does not recur.

We call for some definite step towards complete disarmament, and the demilitarising of the mind of civilized nations. The most effective measure towards this would be the universal abolition of conscription. We, therefore, ask the League of Nations to propose the abolition of compulsory militaty service in all countries as a first step towards true disarmament.

It is our belief that conscript armies, with their large corps of professional officers are a grave menace to peace. Conscription involves the degradation of human personality, and the destruction of liberty. Barrack life, military drill, blind obedience to commands, however unjust and foolish they may be, and deliberate training for slaughter, undermine respect for the individual, for democracy and human life.

It is debasing human dignity to force men to give up their lives, or to inflict death against their will, or without conviction as to the justice of their action. The State which thinks itself entitled to force its citizens to go to war will never pay proper regard to the value and happiness of their lives in peace. Moreover, by conscription the militarist spirit of aggressiveness is emplanted in the whole male population at the most impressionable age. By training for war men come to consider war as unavoidable and even desirable.

By the universal abolition of conscription war will be made less easy. The Government of a country which maintains conscription has little difficulty in declaring war, for it can silence the whole population by a mobilisation order. When Governments have to depend for support upon the voluntary consent of their peoples, they must necessarily exercise caution in their foreign policies.

In the first draft of the Covenant of the League of Nations, President Wilson proposed to make conscription illegal in all affiliated countries. It is our duty to restore the original spirit which created the League, a spirit shared by many of those who fought in the war, and professed by many of the statesmen of the countries concerned. By the universal abolition of conscription we can take a decisive step towards peace and liberty. We therefore call upon all men and women of goodwill to help, create in all countries a public opinion which will induce Governments and the League of Nations to take this definite step to rid the world of the spirit of militarism, and to open the way to a new era of freedom within nations and of fraternity between them.

SIGNED BY:—

C.F. Andrews (India); Norman Angell (England); Selma Antilla (Finland). Henri Barbusse (France); A. Mendelssohn Bartholdy (Germany); Annie Besant (India); Natanael Beskow, D.D. (Sweden); Lt.-Gen. G.J.W. Koolemans Beynen (Holland); Dr. Ctibor Bezdek (Czecho-Slovakia); Margaret Bondfield (England); Martin Buber (Germany); Edward Carpenter (England); Prof. Dr. Frans Daels (Belgium); General a.D Berthold Von Deimling (Germany); Miguel De Unamuno (Spain); Georges Duhamel (France); Gustave Dupin (France); Emile Ehlers (Belgium); Prof. Albert Einstein (Germany); Major Franz Carl Endres (Germany); Prof. August Forel (Switzerland); Maikki Friberg (Finland); M.K. Gandhi (India); Prog. Edward Geismar (Denmark); Lucina Hagman (Finland); Pierre Hamp (France); Prof. G.T. Heering (Holland); Dr. Friedrich Hertz (Austria.) Prof. Felix Iversen (Finland); Prof. Otto Jespersen, Ph.D., Litt.D. (Denmark); Dr. Luis Jimenez de Asua (Spain); Toyohiko Kagawa (Japan); *Ellen Key (Sweden); Count Harry Kessler (Germany); Chr. L. Lange (Norway); George Lansbury, M.P. (England); Carl Lindhagen, M.P. (Sweden); Reichstags President Paul Lobe (Germany); Prof Dr. Jos. Macek (Czecho-Slovakia); Prof. Dr. G. Maranon (Spain); Victor Margueritte (France); Pavla Moudra (Czecho-Slovakia); Lady Marian E. Parmoor (England); Lord Parmoor (England); Georges Pioch (France); Arthur Ponsonby M.P. (England); Prof. Dr. Em. Radl (Czecho-Slovakia); Prof. Leonhard Ragaz (Switzerland); Lajpat Rai (India); Prof. Dr. K.H. Roessingh (Holland); Romain Rolland (France); Bertrand Russel (England); General-Major a D F. von Schonaich (Germany); Oskar von Schoultz (Finland); Dr. Ignaz Seipel, (Austria); Hilda Seppala M.P. (Finland); Robert Smillie, M.P. (England); Philip Snowden, M.P. (England); Pater Franziskus M. Stratmann (Germany); Prof. Dr. Emil Svoboda (Czecho-Slovakia); Helena M. Swanwick (England); Rabindranath Tagore (India); Prof. V. Tarkiainen (Finland); Fritz von Unruh (Germany); Prof. Dr. Karel Veleminsky (Czecho-Slovakia); General Verraux (France); Elin Wagner (Sweden); *P. Wegelius (Finland); H.G. Wells (England); Mathilda Wrede (Finland); Jindriska Wurmova (Czecho-Slovakia.)

NOTE.—The Committee responsible for publication will be glad to receive further signatures which may be addressed to H. Runham Brown, 11, Abbey Road; Enfield; Middlesex, England.

CURRENCY COMMISSION'S PROPOSALS.

AN ANALYSIS.

(By OEN. B. DE SILVA.)

I.

By a strange coincidence not altogether without significance the Report of the Currency Commissioners came out on the same day as the Report of the Finance Committee was given to the French Senate by M. Choron. It seemed to remind India that the lesson of the franc was not to be lost on the rupee. The prevalent note of English criticism of the Report on the rupee was one of unqualified pessimism based mostly on what is certainly a lucid exposition of very partisan proposals, "which were yet insufficiently understood in India!" Now this intellectual contempt for Indian financial ability is shared by the Report and it does not leave out of its sweep even the Indian Finance Minister. Somehow intellect thrives away from India somewhere across the Channel, though in the history of Indian Public Finance the surest and best thought-out proposals have never come from the great financial pundits who have periodically examined the Indian problem at Indian expense, but from such altogether insignificant men as Lindsay of the former Bank of Bengal and the Ministers who have had charge of the Indian exchequer! The most brilliant economist of our time, J.M. Keynes, has made this abundantly clear in that amazingly lucid and perpetually fresh volume of his on "Indian Currency and Exchange."

Removing an "Anomaly."

It is convenient in an examination of the bearings the new proposals have on the national well being to start with Sir Basil Blackett's proposal which has been so completely pooh-poohed. The whole Report bristles with fears that an indigenous gold currency will be established in India. Every argument is raised against such a currency and the most powerful advocate is quietly ushered out of court. Sir Basil's proposal is to remove the biggest anomaly that exist in our system. We have now three forms of currency that are full legal tender up to any amount. Two of them are tokens, i.e., the paper rupee and the silver rupee; and the third alone is real money, i.e., the gold sovereign and the half-sovereign. This multiplicity of legal tender has no parallel in the modern currency history of any other country. To conform to same standards the world over, we have to have only one form of currency of unlimited legal tender and that must have a gold basis. All others must only be tokens fixed at a permanent ratio to the gold currency. The rupees are already such tokens, some printed on paper and others on silver. Now the shilling is exactly such a token in relation to the English gold currency. But the shilling is not legal tender beyond £5 nor is it currency in the proper reckoning of accounts. It is the pound that is employed for all such purposes. In India we employ what corresponds to the shilling in our normal social relations and ignore the gold coin. No one in England pays ten thousand shillings to another, he pays five hundred pounds. We resort to the absurd procedure of paying in rupees; an anachronism that ought to have been removed when first India entered into relations with gold-using countries.

Gold: The Universal Standard.

The international medium of exchange and standard of value is gold. Gold has an intrinsic value which is more stable than that of any hitherto known commodity. Whether any other metal will replace gold as a universal standard is only a speculation. To day all currencies are standard gold pieces of a given weight and fineness. There is nothing like absolute value about them. A sovereign has been defined as a fixed number of grains of gold of a certain fineness. This standard of value being set up, even gold can be purchased with it, for the laws of supply and demand apply even to gold as to corn. The function of the standard of value is to determine the relation between these commodities as between any other commodities. So it follows that though we have fixed the sovereign as our standard of value in actual operations our sovereign has not the same value at all as the English sovereign. It is this discrepancy that is reflected in the rupee exchange, with the added complication of the fluctuations of silver prices. The first as a barometer of values is inevitable. But when we translate the registered facts into silver we are merely making an already complex problem worse confounded. Our misfortune lies not in the fact that the rupee is linked to the sovereign which has the same value as the English coin, but that our gold coin is the English coin itself.

India's Peculiar Position.

We have never really regarded that coin as we ought to have done, as having a purely Indian value, apart from its value as the English sovereign. It is to the Indian sovereign that the rupee bears a fixed ratio of 10 to 1. But we habitually think of it as fixed to the English pound. The measure of our error is the difference in our exchange, with other factors such as silver depreciation taken off.

The shilling preserves a fixed ratio to the English pound. No one would think of upsetting that ratio and making it a nineteenth or any other fraction of the pound. It remains the twentieth part of the pound however much the pound itself may fluctuate in the markets of the world. Our rupee too, we regard as somehow related to that pound, and therefore, to be revised every now and then. But our rupee is not fixed to the English gold coin and it is best in any discussion of Indian currency problems to rid our minds of this misconception.

(To Be Continued.)

Notes of the Day.

Stifling Evidence in Tariff Board.

We understand that a well known local firm enquired of the Tariff Board whether any facilities would be given for tendering evidence in the vernacular by those who do not know English, and that a reply was received from the Board that no such provision has been made. The Board's decision in our opinion, is an unjust one. Apart from organised bodies like the various Chambers and Associations, there is a large section of Indian merchants who are actually handling the trade and know the most important particulars connected with it which are essential for the Board to ascertain. Many of these merchants do not know English, and would be absolutely prevented from putting their views befors the Board. It may be argued that the merchants of the Mulji Jetha Market who are mainly wholesale buyers and distributors and who are in the best position to give first-hand information on the various points connected with the enquiry, can submit their views through the representative of the Indian Piecegoods Merchants' Association. But, it may be pointed out that the gentleman selected as the representative may not be able to act as the spokesman of all sections. For instance there are very few merchants, only about eight or ten, who are largely handling the Japanese goods. Some of these are not members of the Association, and of those who are members hardly one or two may be on the committee. In these circumstances this important interest will have no voice in the representation submitted on behalf of the Association.

Evidence in Vernacular.

Moreover, there are others who have an intimate and personal knowledge of the internal conditions of mill management and the alleged malpractices but would be unable to give their opinion about these before the Board, simply because they do not know English. It is, therefore, highly desirable and necessary, that individual witnesses, especially those who represent such interests as are excluded by the committee's decision, should be allowed to tender their evidence in the vernacular. We do not think it would be difficult to arrange for interpreters, when this facility is provided in every Court throughout the country, and even in the Assembly of the League of Nations. The neglect of such a provision by the Board will, we are afraid, result in stifling some important aspects of the enquiry.

Civic Reform.

We must not halloo till we are quite out of the wood; but it is something that the Bombay Corporation has passed a resolution requesting Government to widen the municipal franchise to tenants paying Rs. 5 per month as rent and to consider the possibility of having univeral franchise. That body, in spite of its recent reform, is still far from being the democratic institution which it should be to safeguard the interests of the many poor as much as those of the few rich. As Dr. Viegas pointed out, of the twelve lakhs of the city's population six lakhs belong to the backward classes and 82 per cent of the revenues of the Corporation come from their pockets. Justice cannot be any longer withheld from those classes. It was urged by some during the debate on the resolution that the poorer classes were not educated enough to deserve the vote. Mrs. Avantikabai promptly retorted that it was mainly due to the fault and selfishness of the Corporation itself. The entry of the poorer classes into the Corporation will soon remove the cause for that charge. The poor are intelligent enough to know their interests and tell their friends from their foes, though they may not be so ingenious as to be capable of an argument like the one advanced by a corporator that an extension of the franchise will weaken the interests of the minorities. If the wider franchise asked for is granted, universal franchise, which ought to be our objective, will not be long in being attained. The Corporation also did well in condemning the system of nomination and asking for its abolition. The system is a blot on the representative character of the Corporation and a danger to its independence. We are glad that bitter experience has made our City Fathers alive to the danger. The reforms demanded, however will not avail the Corporation much unless it obtains full authority over its chief executive officer.

Shooting Injured Animals.

The meeting held the other day under the auspices of no less than thirty-seven local institutions to protest against the Bombay City Police Amendment Act, showed clearly that public opinion is not behind that Act. Judged from a purely utilitarian standpoint, divorced from every generous sentiment inborn in Indians, the shooting of animals so seriously injured or diseased as to be beyond recovery, may not seem quite objectionable, it may even be that many who voted for the Bill were impelled by the kind motive of relieving such animals of prolonged agony. But at the same time it is undeniable that the wide powers given to the police are capable of being abused and the Act, on the whole, has shocked the religious susceptibilities of a large majority of the citizens of Bombay. We do not ordinarily approve of the Governor withholding his assent to a Bill passed by the Legislative Council, but in the exceptional circumstances of this case, we think it will be right for him to withhold his consent. Even if that is not found possible, the police will do well not to exercise the new power vested in them but to send all injured or diseased animals to the Pinjrapole or the Veterinary Hospital, pending the reconsideration of the Act.

Notice to Subscribers.

Owing to a defect in the Medows Street Main, which took an unconscionably long time for the Bombay Electric Supply Company to repair, the supply of the electric current to the "Bombay Chronicle" Press was cut off yesterday for four hours, from 12 noon to 4 p.m. As the linotype machines in consequence remained idle, the publication of some important news items has had to be held over.

COAL STRUGGLE.

GOVT. NOT TO RENEW FINANCIAL HELP.

MINERS REMAIN FIRM.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Reuter understands that Government's view of yesterday's coal discussions is that the miners' representatives called a meeting simply for subsidy, and they have plainly not budged an inch from the position assumed in April.

A verbatim report of the conversations held at Downing Street yesterday shows that Mr. Herbert Smith said that miners were anxious to see what good offices the Government could render towards a settlement, and also what temporary help the Government would give.

Mr. Churchill replied that he estimated at the beginning of the coal stoppage, that the country would lose ten times as much as it had actually done. The country had shown the most extraordinary power of carrying on. Coal was coming in freely and nearly a million tons were arriving weekly. Furthermore, there was a certain domestic output. We were undoubtedly in the position of carrying on the life of the country without difficulty. That was a most remarkable new fact.

Mr. Thomas Richards regretted Mr. Churchill's speech which meant:—"You cannot hurt us. Carry on".

Mr. Herbert Smith said:—"We are not here to make a petition, but to get an honourable settlement. We can carry the fight a bit further. We have been doing our utmost to avoid flooding pits, but after Mr. Churchill's speech we must fight up."

Mr. Richardson said:—"If things are better from the standpoint of the country, so miners also are able to resist. There might be a little defection. but no general weakening.

Mr. Churchill said that Government were prepared to help a settlement, but they had only been asked for the renewal of financial assistance which was impossible.

Mr. Smith replied:—"Your offer of help recalls a man drowning in a river who was asked by a man on the bank to drag himself out and the man on the bank would wipe his feet. 'We won't settle on such terms''.—Reuter.

NO GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY.

DECLARATION IN COAL CONFERENCE

LONDON, Aug. 28.

That the meeting was barren beyond a definite declaration that no Government subsidy will be forthcoming is generally recognised by the morning papers. Commenting on the verbatim report of the Coal Conference the papers, according to their political bias, blame the Government and the miners' leaders respectively for their lack of initiative and absence of responsibility. But it is noteworthy that the Liberal organ, the "Daily News" urges the miners to formulate either new wage or new hours plan which stands a reasonable chance of receiving consideration by the other side.

The "Morning Post" alone speaks of the possibility of good resulting from the Conference. It believes that the miners will now be convinced that they have been misled by their leaders and that their hope lies in a direct settlement with the employers.—Reuter.

MR. COOK HOPEFUL.

'DON'T LEAVE LEGACY OF BITTERNESS."

LONDON, Aug. 28.

As a result of the conference with the Government, Mr. Cook made the following hopeful statement:—

"We have arrived at a stage when it is possible to secure negotiated settlement provided the Government and ourselves are prepared to grasp the opportunity. I strongly favour advancing definite proposals and I hope the Miners' Committee will advance such proposals thus enabling the Government to bring the two sides together."

The statement is characterised by friendliness to the Government, Mr. Cook declaring, "There are some Ministers who want the struggle ended in an honourable way without leaving the legacy of bitterness and unrest."—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO CONFERENCE.

MINER'S FEDERATION'S MANIFESTO.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The Miners Federation has issued a manifesto dealing with the situation arising out of the recent conferences with the Mining Association and the Government manifesto. It states that the Federation is prepared to negotiate on the question of wages, but reveals that men are adamant on the questions of the seven-hour day and the national agreement.—Reuter.

RESPONSIBILITY OF TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

MR. COOK'S SPEECH AT COALVILLE

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Mr. Cook speaking at Coalville referred to the meeting of the Trade Union Congress next week when, if he was there, he would demand that the Trade Union Congress should accept the responsibility which rests on the Trade Union movement of victory or defeat in the miners' struggle. He was prepared to recommend the withdrawal of safety-men where blacklegs were employed. —Reuter's Special.

IN HONOUR OF THE DEAD.

WAR MEMORIAL SERVICES.

RALLY OF GERMAN NATIONALISTS.

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Nuremburg.—Four forty-five in the afternoon was signalled by a peal of bells from all churches in the picturesque city in honour of the fallen men in the Great War for whom memorial services were held forerunning a monster rally of German nationalists all over the country on Sunday, headed by Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, and attended by the ex-Kaiser's son, Prince Oscar of Russia, Von Mackensen, Von Scheer, Von Der Goltz and a galaxy of princes and princesses and heroes of the war. The city was lavishly beflagged with Bavarian old Monarchist colours and the streets were swarming with officers of the old army wearing pre-war uniforms glittering with decorations and medals.

The nationalist organ, "Fraenkischer-kurier", in its editorial greets the participants in the demonstration: "We deliberately reject the cry of 'No More War' and devote ourselves to fight for the freedom of the fatherland."—Reuter.

TO THE MEMORY OF INDIAN ARMY

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Paris.—M. Painleve has authorised the Commune of Richebour-Glavoue (Pas de Calais) to erect in its territory a monument to the memory of the Indian army.—Reuter's Special.

GERMANY AND LEAGUE.

COMMUNIST MOTION AGAINST ENTRY

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Berlin.—It is disclosed that at yesterday's meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Reichstag, members of the German National Party voted in favour of a Communist motion demanding withdrawal of Germany's application to enter the League. The National Party, to-day, refused to allow its member, Herr Hoetzsch, to join the German Delegation to Geneva, although Government asked him. This refusal is based on the "uncertainty of the present political situation, particularly in view of the disarmament problems and the unclear position which the Party's representatives would hold at Geneva regarding heir freedom of action and influence."—Reuter.

"STRANGE & TRIVIAL".

AMBASSADORS' NOTE TO GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Berlin.—"Strange and trivial" these are the adjectives applied in German circles to a note from the Conference of Ambassadors to the German Government demanding, firstly, an unambiguous legal decree terminating the military activity of Nationalist organisations, secondly, discontinuance of illegal recruiting to the Reichswehr and, thirdly, fulfilment, without delay, of the demands of the Inter-Allied Military Commission. It is pointed out that over 2,000 notes regarding disarmament have hitherto been received from the Inter Allied Military Commission and the Ambassadors' Conference and the latest note is regarded as very opportune in view of Germany's impending entry into the League.—Reuter.

SPANISH CLAIM TO TANGIER

BRITAIN NOT IN MOOD TO DISCUSS

LONDON, Aug. 28.

It is confirmed by well-informed circles in London that Spain suggested a conference at Geneva on 1st September to consider the Spanish claim to Tangier on the eve of the League Council meeting. It is understood that Britain will reply that it is too early. There is a natural reluctance at present to discuss the terms of the reply. But the general impression is that no useful purpose will be served by a conference at such a short notice which should be postponed till after the meeting of the League Council, the primary object of which is to arrange for Germany's admission to the League, and that no extraneous issues should be permitted to interfere with it. It is expected that France will support Britain.—Reuter.

ITALY'S REPLY TO SPANISH NOTE.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Rome.—Italy has replied to the Spanish Note giving assurance of Italy's desire to meet all of Spain's just demands and agreeing to Spain's suggestion that the Tangier problems be submitted to the international Conference of the powers interested. Italian political circles infer from this that the Italian Government is unwilling that the problem be submitted to the League of Nations.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI MILL STRIKE.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Shanghai.—Of the Naigai Wata Kaisha's total of twelve local cotton mills, only one is now working, and this is also expected to cease. The agitators are working for a general strike.—Reuter.

MEN RESUME WORK.

END OF SWEEPERS' STRIKE.

FIGHT FOR A LIVING WAGE.

APPEAL FOR HUMANE TREATMENT.

The Municipal sweepers' strike has come to a sudden end, and the men have returned to work. Both pressure and persuasion were brought into use. Municipal prosecutions were hanging like a sword on them, and the good offices of some of their well-wishers were also used in time, and the result was that the poor men were induced to return to work almost unconditionally.

SATURDAY'S MEETING.

The Depressed India Association held a meeting on Saturday night, at Jacob Circle, when Mr. R. S. Nekaljay presided, and a large number of men were addressed at some length. In the end the following resolution was passed:—"That this public meeting of the begaries khatarawallas, halalkhors and scavangers, all employees of the Bombay Municipality, begs to inform to the Municipal Corporation and the Commissioner, that they will resume their duties on 29th August 1926 and request that their application submitted to the Municipal Commissioner on the 25th August 1926 be kindly considered in detail and a reply to it be given within one month."

COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON COMMISSIONER.

A committee was then appointed to wait on the Municipal Commissioner for redressing the grievances of the men, consisting of Messrs. Nekaljay, Fazul Ibrahim, Nariman, Kanji Dwarkadas, Bole, B. T. Desai, Chandavarkar, Avantikabai Gokhalay, S. L. Silam, N. D. Bhosle, H. P. Mody, Baban Bahiram, and Drs. Bisni and Mistry

The men accordingly returned to work on Sunday and the streets were being cleaned with a will. It will take some days to remove the accumulated filth of almost a week, but the men are working vigorously. The gullies were getting chokeful of dirt, but on Sunday afternoon things were looking brighter. The small hillocks of garbage formed in many places are in the process of removal, but it is not an easy task.

WANTED A HUMAN GESTURE.

Now that the men have returned to work, the Standing Committee will have to tackle the whole question in a truly just, if not generous way. It must not [illegible] the resistance of the men by force or starve them into submission. There are many avenues in the Municipal administration where the zeal for economy can well be exercised, without keeping a most useful class of public servants in a condition of semi-starvation. The Standing Committee has hitherto failed to rise to the occasion, as the public knows too well. Members of such committees are prone to consider themselves 'subjantawalas' (all-knowing) and such an attitude is not calculated to bring about a solution which will satisfy all parties. The question is not that they should be paid mere starvation wages. The men must be paid a wage which will enable them to advance themselves. If there is to be economy let it begin at the top and not at the very bottom as is being done now.

STRIKERS PROSECUTED AND CONVICTED.

RELEASED ON UNDERTAKING TO RESUME WORK.

The Esplanade Police Court was again full in the Saturday afternoon when Mr. H P H Dastur, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed hearing of the cases against some of the leaders of the strikers.

Mr. F. Coburn of Messrs. Crawford Bailey and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the Municipal Corporation, while Mr. H. D. Chhatrapati defended the accused.

At the outset the Magistrate inquired of Mr. Chhatrapati if any settlement had been arrived at. Mr. Chhatrapati said he had tried for nearly two hours and so had Messrs. K. F. Nariman and Mohanlal Desai, Corporators, tried to pursuade the strikers but each one expressed his willingness to resume his duties if the other did so. It seemed to him that the strikers did not quite realise the gravity of the situation.

The prosecution then placed Rama Munja a scavenger, and Bawa Oza, a cart driver, charged under sections 3 of the Bombay Municipal Employees Act. According to that section any employee of the Conservancy Department of the Municipality ought to give two months' notice to the Municipality before ceasing to perform his duties. In case it is not done the employee is liable to forfeit his salary and to be sentenced to a sentence of three months' imprisonment for breach of law.

Both the accused who were described as "ringleaders' by the prosecution pleaded not guilty. The prosecution failed to prove that the two accused were made to understand the law and consequences of the breach thereof while they joined their services, as was required by section 6 of the same Act. The Magistrate, however, held that section 6 did not control section 3 and that ignorance of law was no excuse. He sentenced both the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Arjun Haja, the third accused was then put up. He, at the outset, agreed to resume duty without any conditions on Sunday. At this, the Magistrate inquired if any other of the accused persons was willing to join duties from the next day. All the accused persons present in the Court cam eout, and promised to go on work from Monday morning as usual.

The Magistrate passed orders to release them on personal bond, and warned them not to break their promise. In case the promise was broken, they were informed that they would be sent to jail.

The cases against other persons were then adjourned till Monday morning. For the two persons already sentenced, the magistrate stated, that if they agreed to join duties as others he would recommend the High Court to interfere and see that they were freed.

FRESH RECRUITS IMPORTED

FIGHT FOR A LIVING WAGE.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

For a civilised city like Bombay, living under modern conditions with new and up-to-date sanitary appliances and methods, the scavenger or the sweeper, though the humblest of public servants, is really the most important. Without his humble and necessary labour the whole city literally goes to the dogs. It is said cleanliness is only next to godliness, and Bombay during the last few days cannot by any means be said to possess either of the witness.

The scavengers' strike is going on and nothing substantial is being done to improve the sanitary conditions of the city. No doubt in course of time, the rich and powerful Municipality will triumph as it is bound to do, but at what cost of human life and human suffering? The whole city is slowly turning itself into a dung-heap and in a few days the good work undertaken by those zealous members of the Municipal Standing Committee, whose souls are evidently consumed by the new rage for economy, and the officers will surely be completed. The whole city is now in a welter of dirt—and it is only four or five days since the strike became effective! In those localities where the richer classes live there is a semblance of cleanliness, but in other parts of Bombay where the labouring classes live, and where there is perpetual insanitation at best of times, the conditions have become filthy in the extreme. Nearly six thousand men are out—men, women and boys,—all living on the verge of starvation.

A LIVING WAGE.

It is not to be supposed that even the wealthy and aristocratic members of the Municipal Standing Committee think that Rs. 23 is a magnificent wage to live upon! Is Rs. 23 really a living wage in Bombay? And yet it is proposed to reduce it to Rs. 18 in the name of economy! These poor people cannot have struck work for the mere fun of it, to give some shock to the olfactory nerves of highly paid officers or the plutocrats of the Standing Committee. The living conditions of these men and women are dirty in the extreme and even the Municipal chawls at Valpakhdy are not model dwelling houses. It is no argument to say that in a family of two or three every person is an earning member, and that their economic conditions are better than those of lower middle class people in the city. The Bombay Municipality has never shown any partiality for economy, in any sense or in any way, except in the case of the lowest and the most useful of public servants. The other day the Corporation, without any discussion worth the name, gave thumping salaries to its engineers; when there is a question of an increase to the higher staff the Municipal Commissioner has only to bring such proposals before the Corporation and they are passed amidst a chorus of praise.

A CHEESE-PARING POLICY.

It is now said that the wage reduction is made in accordance with the practice followed by the Government recently, when they too have consolidated all the temporary war and other allowances into the wages of the menial class of servants and thus increased them for ever. But the Corporation, in doing this, have adopted a cheese-paring policy and deducted a rupee or two from the wages of these persons. Wages have not gone down in Bombay, in spite of unemployment and the conditions of living have not at all improved, although grain and other cereals might have gone down in price. But the question is simple—is the low-paid staff of the Corporation to be kept on the verge of starvation, and no margin, for emergency, to be provided? Is it wise and is it prudent to do so? The rich cannot by any means be expected to realise the sufferings of a semi-starved and hard-worked class of public servants. It is the duty of the Municipality to keep its servants contented and properly fed. Sweated labour never pays. It benefits neither the giver nor the taker.

THE LOT OF SWEEPERS.

Those who know something of sweepers and the conditions in which they find employment will easily realise that their demand that even new comers should get Rs. 23 is justified. Some years ago Mr. A. V. Thakkar created some agitation in the press by taking up the cause of these poor people and he then brought to the notice of the Commissioner the "graft" obtaining in the Conservancy Department. They are an illiterate lot and always in debt—for they

(Continued on next page.)

CURTAIN RUNG DOWN

SMYRNA PLOTTERS EXECUTED

END OF A POWERFUL PARTY

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Constantinople.—The executions at Angora mark the downfall of the once powerful Young Turks organisation, the Committee of Union and Progress, which ended the despotism of Abdul Hamid. Djavid Bey played the most important part in the pre-war Turkey and Nazim Bey the ablest and most ruthless of the Young Turks was a protagonist of Neo-Turanian ideal, namely, the linking up of the Turks with their Central Asian kinsmen.

The death sentence was communicated to the condemned men two hours before their execution. The prisoners were handcuffed and asked to express their last wishes. Djavid Bey asked for leave to write to his wife, but the guards refusing to remove the handcuffs he renounced the idea, and merely asked that his friend Hussein Jahid should be requested to take care of his wife and the little girl. The prisoners proclaiming their innocence were hanged in the prison courtyard, and there was no disorder. As Hilmi Bey was being hanged the ring attached to

Courtesy: Illustrated Blatt.
Kiazim Kara Bekir Pasha, Member of the Angora Parliament and former Commandant of the II Army Corps. He was arrested as an accomplice in the plot against Kemal Pasha

the gallows fell down, and was readjusted and Hilmi was hanged a second time. The bodies were exposed to the view of the crowd until morning. Two other prisoners were sentenced to ten years' banishment.—Reuter.

FRENCH NOTE TO TURKEY.

SEQUEL TO ARREST OF FRENCH OFFICER.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Paris.—The arrest of an officer of the French liner "Lotus" by Turks at Constantinople has caused the French Government to send a note to Turkey. The arrest followed the collison off Mytilone Island between the "Lotus" and a Turkish cargo boat while the arrested officer was on watch. The crew of the "Lotus" declare that the collision occurred outside the territorial waters. Six hundred passengers are, at present, held up at Marsailles, the crew refusing to sail as a protest against the arrest.—Reuter.

OIL AND COAL IN KENYA?

NAIROBI SYNDICATE EXPLORES CONCESSIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Nairobi.—During the past five years, a local syndicate has been exploring concessions for oil and coal in the coastal area in Kenya. It has now succeeded in interesting the financial groups in Johannesburg who have provided considerable capital for further investigation and sent up experts and drillers who are already working. Should coal be found in Kenya in payable quantities, it might revolutionise the whole future of the country.—Reuter's Special.

COBHAM LEAVES FOR ADELAIDE

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Melbourne.—Cobham accompanied by Engineer Capel and Sergeant Ward has left for Adelaide en route to England.—Reuter.

(Continued from Col. 6.)

In return for that strange attitude the Finance Member wanted the Swarajists to be generous in their consideration of the Currency Report because India was always generous.

Sir Purshottamdas, said Mr. Mehta, had rendered great national service by the minute of dissent which would remain a valuable document for ever. There ought to be offered, continued Mr. Mehta, strong opposition to the Bill in the January session of the new Assembly when it comes up and he hoped all parties and communities would unite for that purpose.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to Mr. Shanmukhun Chetty, who is proceeding to Australia to attend the Empire Parliamentary Association Conference.

IN BRITISH INTERESTS.

DANGER OF 16D. RATIO.

MR. CHETTY'S EXPOSITION.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Swaraj Party, Mr. Shanmukhum Chetty, the Chief Whip of the Swaraj Party in the Legislative Assembly addressed a well-attended public meeting of the citizens of Bombay on Sunday evening at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on the Currency Commission Report. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta presided.

In introducing the speaker of the evening Mr. Jamnadas said that Mr. Chetty was the jewel of the Independent Party in the Assembly. But when he found the futility of the policy adopted by that party, he left that party and joined the Swarajists. Since then he had been one of the staunchest Swarajists. Referring to the voting on the Currency Bill in the Assembly, Mr. Mehta said that although the Independents had not turned up in large numbers, the Government was defeated by the solid vote of 37 Swarajists and the consideration of the Bill was postponed.

Mr. Shanmukhum Chetty who was much applauded on his rising to speak, said that he had agreed to address the citizens of Bombay on the Currency Commission Report to repudiate the insult flung against Madras and other provinces that it was the industrial class of Bombay alone who were opposed to the new fixation of exchange at 18d. to the rupee. He was quite aware of the fact that the exchange cannot be manipulated by one province to the detriment of any other in the country. It was only to give lie direct to the charge that he was there that evening.

The question of Currency and Exchange, continued Mr. Chetty, was a national concern and it affected all classes and provinces alike. The report of the Royal Commission which was appointed in the face of the popular opposition, was, what was expected He had carefully gone through it; and if he had not known the terms of reference of that Commission before he finished the reading of the Report, he might have thought the terms of reference to be to determine and fix a currency policy of India without affecting the financial interests of England, other European countries and United States.

IN WHOSE INTERESTS?

While moving the introduction of the Currency Bill in the last sessions of the Assembly Sir Basil Blackett had said that it was for the welfare of India that the 18d. ratio was adopted. That was wholly untrue. To speak the truth the new ratio was adopted to soothe the condition of London markets, to indirectly patronise the British goods imported into India.

Since the year 1888, the Currency policy in India had been a history of experiments at the cost of Indian wealth and in spite of unanimous Indian opposition In the years between 1920 and 1922 the policy was one of blundering and plundering. But even if the past history were, as was urged, be forgotten, was the present or the future at all hopeful, asked the speaker. "Certainly not," could be the only reply.

A FAIT ACCOMPLI.

Referring to the Report itself, Mr. Chetty said that one reason advanced for stabilising the rupee to 18d. was that that rate [illegible] current in the country. But nobody had said how that rate came into operation. Ever since Sir Basil Blackett came to India, he had been trying a higher rate of exchange, and he had succeeded in so manipulating it that the 18d. ratio was a 'fait accompli.'

Some of the other arguments advanced in favour of 18d. exchange ratio were that by fixing it at 16d. the adjusted prices would be changed and the wage-earners, the agriculturists and the importers would be distinctly harmed. As regards adjusted prices, Mr. Chetty said that even in England it took two years to adjust prices if there were a variation of 10 per cent. in exchange. Then how could the prices be adjusted according to 18d. ratio in India within 15 months? The wage-earner and the agriculturist was also not to be harmed at all if 14d. or 16d. ratio was fixed. The 18d. ratio took away 12½ per cent. more and brought Rs. 2 less in every Rs. 15 to an agriculturist who exported his produce. The advantage of the new ratio would accrue only to the users of foreign articles, and the poor agriculturist hardly used the foreign goods.

AN ALL-INDIA QUESTION.

Another argument in favour of 18d ratio as advanced by the Commission was that if 14d. or 16d. ratio was adopted, the provincial contributions would be stopped because three crores as calculated to be with the Indian Government by the new ratio would be gone. Refuting this argument, the speaker pointed out that by the 16d. ratio more than 3 crores could be had from the Customs and Income-tax; and that could be distributed to provinces.

Concluding the speaker assured that the Commission had in their report stated no substantial reason for departing from the well-established standard of the value of the rupee; and that the question of exchange did not relate to one class or one province only, but it affected whole India—the ryot and the rich alike.

Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas who spoke next, supported the arguments advanced by the previous speaker.

Concluding the proceedings of the evening Mr. Jamnadas Mehta strongly deprecated the attitude of Mr. Hilton Young in abusing Sir Purushottamdas in an article in his own paper, the "Financial News" of London. That was the courtesy shown by the Chairman of such an important Commission towards one of its ablest members.

(Continued in Col. 5)

BOMBAY SILVER MARKET

EASIER "TONE".

JAPANESE BANK SELLING

BOMBAY, Aug 28.

London cables were as follows:—

"Silver market is steady. China was a buyer at lower level. Sellers came in after the price had been fixed. Market is not strong at the quotation."

India was a buyer in London. The rates improved to 29 1/16d. For spot, and 29 3/16d. forward; this showed a rise of 3/16d. in spot and 1/4d. in forward. New York was quoted at 63 1/8 cents.

The China Exchange was 3/16d. lower, and was quoted at 2s. 10 1/4d.

Our market was easier, due to selling by the Japanese Bank and a Bull speculator. There was no buying strength in the market.

The "tone" was weak to-day. The rates were Rs. 65/2 for 'Shravan' and 'Bhadarva' at 4 p.m.—the difference having vanished on account of the continued sales of 'Shravan' i.e. 1st settlement.

SECURITIES "FIRM."

BOMBAY, Aug. 28.

The Government securities were firm to-day. The September transactions closed to-day. The rates improved; "budli" business was good; 3 1/2 per cent. notes closed at Rs 77/4.

EDUCATION IN PERSIA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Knowing that your paper and your country is a friend to us, and in favour of a universal public education, therefore, I shall consider it a great obligation in the above cause, if you will be good enough to publish the following letter in one of the columns of the nearest issue of your valuable paper.

Forty five years ago, the number of literate in our country, was one in a thousand and it is with the greatest regret that I have to state that, at present after almost half a century the number of literate persons is only seven per cent.

During the mentioned period I have had the opportunity of seriously studying the defects of our educational system, and it is with deepest sorrow that I have to inform, that our children have to pass their first four years in the study of our religious books and that too in Arabic, of which of course they understand absolutely nothing. Apart from that, they study a little Persian. I may say that I have noticed that most of our defects are due to the absence of training schools for teachers.

I have been the first pioneer in the establishment of the first normal school in Erivan, Transcaucasus, for Moslem children, and have prepared efficient teachers who subsequently opened schools in Baku, Tiflis, Crimea. Returning to my birthplace Tabriz, I opened there the first primary school in Persia, which was greatly appreciated until the late Nasreddin Shah returning from his European tour via that city and visiting my school seriously criticised it saying that our children did not need to study anything except our religious books.

Our religious chiefs whose ideas have been and are still of an archaic nature, benefit ting from the anger and the criticisms of the late Shah, began a very serious campaign against my school, which was subsequently destroyed through their instigation by the ignorant multitude compelling me at the same time to leave Tabriz for six months.

Returning to Tabriz again with the intention of establishing another school, I found out that the population incited by ignorant Mollahs, refused to lease me a house for that purpose. Consequently I was compelled to sell the only property I possessed for Krans 50000 (£1360) and with that sum I succeeded in building another school far better than the former one, but unfortunately this was also destroyed by ignorant masses through the instrumentality of uneducated and fanatic Mollahs.

After the accession to the throne of the late Mozaffereddin Shah, I was appointed Inspector General of Schools at the Ministry of Public Instruction and worked in that capacity for three years and half. During the tenure of my office, a number of primary schools were opened but the absence of sufficient training schools has been a great drawback to the progress of public education in Persia.

"The purpose of this letter is to appeal to all friends of public education as the fundamental basis of universal brotherhood and also to all friends of Persia without difference of nationality and religion, to help me to found a board school for 500 boys with a training school attached to it."

Please let every donor appreciate the fact that every cent thus given will help the cause of education in Persia and give an impulse towards a comprehensive basis of friendly and brotherly understanding for the mutual benefit of mankind.

Newspapers, monthlies, weeklies references and science books, history books, dictionaries, encyclopedias, geographical books and charts, physical instruments, etc. will be gratefully acknowledged. The names of all donors shall be inscribed in special marble frame works to be placed in various halls of the proposed school.

All donors shall receive half-yearly regular and certified accounts with regard to the progress of this work, an international one.

All donations should be sent directly to me as follows:

Hadji Mirza Hassan Rochdye Teheran, Persia.

Cheques to be crossed, The Imperial Ottoman Bank, Teheran.

I take this opportunity of thanking in advance your valuable paper for the kindness of publishing this letter and all would-be donors to this great cause.—Yours etc.

HADJI MIRZA HASSAN ROCHDYE.

Teheran, July 20.

TATA IRON AND STEEL SHARES.

WILD SPECULATION.

INACTION OF SHARE BAZAR BOARD.

The market for Tata Iron and Steel Company's shares is being rigged up for all it is worth, and there is an orgy of speculation reminiscent of the war-days' boom. There is perfect abandon and not an iota of reason in the speculation now going on in the Share Bazar. In such a wild speculation generally all sorts of rumours are believed to be true by the public and the Bulls never fail to take advantage of them, knowing them to be false. The two letters which have appeared in these columns are not likely to have any effect on the speculators, as they are in no reasonable mood to listen to counsels of moderation. But the tragedy of it is that many persons will, at the end of the season, when the Bulls slowly get out of the show, find themselves loaded with a scrip which even the most optimistic of them will not care to keep for even a few days, unless for purposes of immediate speculation. There will be red ruin then. People have got short memories, although a large number of them have burnt fingers badly in the share mania following the close of the war. Deferreds were then taken up to 1,800 and there were people who fondly believed that they would go still higher. But a set-back came and slowly but surely the share sagged until by degrees a price of about Rs. 30 was offered for it. A share which was offered in the neighbourhood of Rs. 40 and 50 a few months ago has suddenly become precious and the speculators consider that no price is too much for it, and by spurts the share has now jumped up to about Rs. 200. This figure would surely have been reached on Saturday last, had not the timely warning of Sir Cowasji Jehangir appeared in the Press.

A few months ago when there was mad speculation in the market and Bombay Dyeings and another share were rushed up and the Bears were badly hit there were applications and supplications to the Board for interference. These rush tactics on the part of Bears have been resorted to many a time in the Share Bazar and with much advantage to themselves. But, strange as it may appear, there is a sort of unnatural inaction on the partof the Board now, and as far as they are concerned they are doing nothing. In the meanwhile the shares are jumping up and the wild men of the Share Bazar believe that a time will soon come when they will see the former peak price.

As was stated by Sir Cowasji Jehangir there is not the least chance of the Company paying a dividend on these shares for some years to come. The position of the Company is none too bright although it is improving. There is a huge load of unpaid dividends on the second preference shares—accumulations of four years. The ordinarys have not been given a dividend for the last many years. And only after all these shares have been given dividends will the Deferreds receive anything. Even then five years is too optimistic a period in which to visualise a bumper dividend on this scrip. Combinations of powerful steel companies are taking place both on the Continent and England, and for the last one or two years the Tata Company has been to a great extent dependent upon the bounty given by the Indian tax-payer. Without going into all these particulars, it is plain to any man with an iota of commonsense that the speculation now going on in these shares is not at all justified, and that the sooner it is stopped the better for all. It is time for the Board of Directors of the Share Brokers' Association to intervene in the interests of sane finance. Otherwise, a day will soon come when it will bring another of those periodical crisis in the Share Bazar, bringing in its trail ruin to the public and to the share brokers themselves.

PATHE.

"Sally," in which First National is starring Colleen Moore at the Royal Opera House, is a film adaptation of one of the most successful musical comedies ever staged.

It was an original Ziegfeld hit, with Marilyn Miller as its star. For more than seventy weeks "Sally" ran continuously on Broadway; then it took to the road, scoring long runs in Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia, and eventually toured the entire country. It also played one solid year in London. During its stage life "Sally" is credited with having earned more than dol. 4,000,000 gross receipts for the producers. It was written by Guy Bolton and Jerome Kern, and, after First National bought the rights as a starring vehicle for Colleen Moore, June Mathis, noted for her adaptation of "The Four Horsemen" and "Blood and Sand," was chosen to transform "Sally" into picture form. As "Sally," Miss More has one of the most entrancing roles of her film career. Leon Errol, noted Broadway comedian, and Lloyd Hughes had the big supporting cast.

WORLD'S WHEAT CROPS

EUROPE'S POOR YIELDS

PROSPECT OF BUMPER U. S. CROP

LONDON, Aug. 28.

The Ministry of Agriculture, in a statement on the world's wheat crops, says that the total production in Europe this year will fall short of last year's very heavy yields, although the crops are generally better than the average. To meet the deficiency, Europe will have to import more wheat, than last year. North America has decidedly a larger crop.

The total United States' crop is estimated at 449 million cwts., which is ninety million better than that of the last year. The latest official returns for Canada give a total of 170 million cwts., which is twelve million below the average of the five years 1921-24, and fifty million below last year's very good crop. —Reuter's Special.

GENERAL PRIMO DE RIVERA

REPORT OF PROPOSED DISMISSAL DENIED.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Gibraltar.—The report that artillery officers requested the dismissal of General Primo de Rivera is discredited.—Reuter.

HOW TO COMBAT T. B.

DR MUTHU ON MUNICIPAL FUNCTIONS

KARACHI, Aug. 28.

Dr. C. Muthu, the tuberculosis specialist, addressed a special meeting of the Karachi Municipality this evening. Referring to the measures which he considered should be adopted to combat tuberculosis in Karachi he said: "I strongly advocate a group system for Karachi which comprises a dispensary in the heart of the city which would serve as an information bureau and a sorting house, a city sanatorium a few miles from the city, a hill sanatorium for patients who do not improve in the city, the institution of a marine sanatorium for children and for surgical tuberculosis and lastly a garden colony where ex-patients and others threatened with tuberculosis could live with their families under ideal conditions. This colony would also contain an open air school for children, a lecture hall and a dairy farm. My advice is to take hold of the children and save the next generation from being overwhelmed by this disease. I would advise the Karachi Municipality to begin with the city sanatorium and a marine sanatorium for children without delay."

"Remote measures would include the improving of agricultural and dairy industries, producing more food for the people and thus cheapening the necessaries of life, making country life more attractive by reviving indigenous arts and industries, improving sanitation, drainage, pure water supply and town planning with a view to wider thoroughfares and the provision of open air spaces, parks and gardens."—A. P.

DISASTROUS LANDSLIP IN BURMA.

TWENTY DEAD BODIES RECOVERED

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

A communique issued by Government says:—The Government of India regret to have to report a serious landslip at Tiger Camp Baldwin Mine, Northern Shan States, Burma.

The landslip occurred at about 6 p.m. on 16th August and devastated about seventy labourers' dwellings. As far as is known at present, 20 dead bodies have been recovered and 24 injured persons rescued. Rescue work is in progress. An officer of the Mines Department is assisting in the rescue work and will hold a full enquiry into the circumstances leading to the accident.

The landslip is attributed to heavy rainfall on the 14th, 15th and 16th August. —A. P.

MURDER OF ANDAMANS OFFICER

MADRAS, Aug. 29.

Govindarajulu, a retired officer, Andamans Penal Settlement, was found dead in his house this morning his head being bashed in by a heavy stone. His servant, a Marathi of East Khandesh, has been arrested in this connection. The accused served the sentence of transportation for life in the Andamans for a murder in Bombay in 1908 and was released recently.—A. P.

ARTS MUSEUM FOR AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 28

The local Municipal Board resolved on the 28th instant by majority to open an industrial and arts museum in Ahmedabad and sanction a sum of Rs. 30,000 for the purpose.—A. P.

A Calcutta message says:—It is understood that the South African Deputation will reach Calcutta about September 17th, and the Government of Bengal has deputed Mr. J. H. Lindsay, Secretary, Education Department, to arrange for their reception.—A. P.

IN EXILE

ABDEL KERIM REACHES REUNION

WORN DOWN WITH ANXIETY

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Casabianca.—Abdel Korim has departed for his exile in Reunion. Immediately the ordinary passengers left the station, a special coach which brought the ex-Chieftain from Fez was shunted opposite the exit and the Riffi leaders' servants helped the women-folk to descend. Lastly came Abdel Kerim who accompanied by his father, uncle, and interpreter throughout the journey. Abdel Kerim remained in his compartment with his children. He looked tired and his beard has grown grey within the last few weeks. A crowd of curious people was kept back by a cordon of police. Abdel Kerim's party motored to the quay and boarded the steamer "Abda" for Marseilles.—Reuter.

AMERICAN THIRST FOR RUBBER.

PLANTATION IN LIBERIA.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Mr. H. S. Firestone, Junior Vice-President of Firestone Plantation Company, has arrived at Southampton from New York en route to Liberia where, it is said, America is concentrating her energies to hold a lease of over million acres of which at present two thousand are under cultivation, but it will be considerable time before rubber is produced on an extensive scale. Mr. Firestone pointed out that American capital had enabled to develope half a million acres of rubber in the Philippines and if the Bill was passed by the local legislature he expressed the opinion that America would eventually be able to supply her own market.—Reuter.

FLOODS IN MEXICO.

HEAVY DAMAGE TO COTTON CROP.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Mexico City.—Floods have damaged the cotton crop in Laguna District, Mexico's principal cotton area. The damage is estimated at one to four million pesos.—Reuter.

FRENCH HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR SYRIA.

LONDON, Aug. 28.

M. Ponset, the Under-Director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for Africa and the Levant has been appointed High Commissioner in Syria in succession to De Jouvenel. The appointment is favourably received by the newspapers which draw attention to his expert knowledge of the East.—Reuter.

"UNREASONABLE MOVE."

NO CASE FOR A. I. C. C. MEETING

MADRAS, Aug. 28.

Mr. T. Prakasam, President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, in the course of a communication to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Pandit Motilal Nehru says:—

"The requisition for a special meeting of the All-India Congress Committee of the special Congress is most unreasonable at this juncture, and cannot be justified from any standpoint. This right or requisition can be exercised only under article 90 of the Congress constitution but its exercise so soon after the Sabarmati meeting is little short of tyrannical. The A. I. C. C. has no power to cancel the Council programme of the Cawnpore Congress; still less has it the power to allow the different parties to fight the elections each in its own way. Such courses can never make the country strong.—A. P.

HINDUS AND PUNJAB COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

LAHORE, Aug. 28.

An independent Committee of some influential Hindus has been formed at Lahore, with a view to persuading suitable candidates to stand for the forthcoming elections to the Punjab Council.—A. P.

COMPROMISE WITH KARMI WORKERS

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

A compromise was arrived at between the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and the Karmi workers of Bengal to-day at the meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta presided, and it was resolved that (1) the present authorities of the Congress Committee would take 12 of the Karmies on the Executive Committee of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, (2) presidents of the District Congress Committees would be appointed the receiving officers in place of those selected before, and (3) the date of filing the nomination papers would be extended from August 31 to September 7.

Mr. B. N. Sasmal, Srimati Urmila Devi and other members of the Sasmal Party who disagreed with the terms of the compromise resigned from the Executive Committee as a protest.—Free Press.

REDS CAPTURE BRIGADE.

SOUTHER ALLIED ARMY REINFORCED.

WU-PEI-FU ARRIVES AT HANKOW.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Shanghai.—The Reds after the capture of Yochow captured a brigade covering the allied retirement. 150,000 men are now being rushed to Hunan to reinforce the southern allied army. Wu-pei-fu has arrived at Hankow and largely restored confidence. The Reds' immeddiate objective is Hankow.—Reuter.

MEN RESUME WORK.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

have never been taught better and their conditions of living are such. Men and women are easily dismissed, and with a threat of reduced wages when newly employed hanging over them no one need be surprised if there is a phenomenal number of dismissals in the near future, until the wages are brought to the dead level of Rs. 18 per month. It is this fear which has made them remain where they are.

It is understood, that the Deputy Municipal Commissioner is busy with other plans of all round reductions, for bringing down the wages of the clerical staff in the Municipality. And no doubt, in course of time, two or three highly paid officers will be appointed who will swallow the saving made at the expense of a large number of under-paid clerks.

TRIFLING WITH CITY'S HEALTH.

The other day when the question was discussed in the Standing Committee, some members were inclined to keep things as they are, but the 'izzet' of others came in their way and the whole city is suffering on that account. Are the citizens to suffer because some member's face has to be saved? The city has become dirty in the extreme and the torrential rains of the last two or three days have not much improved the sanitary conditions. There are small heaps in all parts of the city, growing in size momentarily, at almost every street corner giving out noxious gases. These mounds of garbage are well soaked in water and necessarily decomposing. There is already a mild sort of [illegible] in the city, and who is responsible if an epidemic rages in the city and lives are lost by the hundred? After all, the demands of the sweepers, translated into terms of hard cash, do not amount to much, for it is already decided to stick to the old rate of wages in the cases of these men who are already in the service. Are the lives of the citizens to be endangered for the sake of a few thousand rupees? The Corporation has gambled with lakhs of tax-payers' money during the land-mania days, and yet when it is a question of providing the barest necessities of sanitation, the economic conscience of the Committee feels outraged and the people are made to suffer. It is outrageous that these things should continue. Men who do the dirtiest work of a rich and opulent Municipality have every right to be well paid—at least to get the minimum living wage. And yet the Committee is "considering" such a plain question for how many days, heaven alone knows.

BREAKING STRIKERS' BACK.

FRESH RECRUITS IMPORTED.

The Municipal Commissioner, we understand, has been in communication with the Broach and Nadiad Municipalities to supply the Bombay Municipality with some scavengers and a batch of scavengers arrived in Bombay on Friday evening. They were detailed for work at some places, but the task before them was so enormous that it was next to impossibility to face it. In number they were inadequate and in experience in regard to the City's work they were quite novice and it was too much to expect from them anything at present.

SWEEPERS IN COURT.

Twenty-one sweepers out of the 40 who were served with warrants on Friday on an application made by Dr. Nerurkar, Executive Health Officer, of the Bombay Municipality, appeared in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday morning.

Mr. Walker, the Municipal Solicitor, conducted the prosecution while Mr. H.D. Chhatrapati defended all the accused.

Mr. Chhatrapati at the outset requested His Worship that the case be held over till 4 p.m. in the expectation of new developments resulting from the Standing Committee's urgent meeting which was going to be held at 2.30 p.m. The strikers also were arranging to hold a meeting at the Esplanade Maidan to decide the issue.

Mr. Walker had no objection to the case being held over but at the same time he was of opinion that the men should resume work forthwith.

Mr. Chhatrapati pointed out that the question of resuming work could not be decided by a few persons as it was a matter requiring collective deliberation. In order to enable the arrested persons to take part in their meeting he requested the Magistrate to let the men on bail. His Worship said he was unable to do so as it was feared that some of the men might abscond.

Mr. Chhatrapati requested the Court that at least four of the men should be allowed to attend the meeting.

Mr. Walker agreeing, the Magistrate granted the application.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

DEPRESSION ONLY TEMPORARY.

A PROFESSOR'S EVIDENCE.

Interesting evidence in regard to the textile industry was given by Professor M. J. Antia of Sydenham College on Saturday before the Indian Tariff Board when he spoke as a student and professor of the cotton trade industry and made various suggestions to improve the textile trade. He was in no way pessimist in regard to the future outlook, and thought that the present trade depression was a world factor which he considered temporary. He suggested the establishment of a permanent body called the Indian Industrial Council to keep in close touch with the conditions of "Indian industries and offer a comprehensive programme of industrial development in multifarious directions." Prof. Antia was opposed to protection of the industry at the present moment.

Another witness was Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla Hon. Secretary of Central Labour Board, who ventilated the grievances of the labourers in regard to their wages, payment of "dastoories" to the jobbers and naikins, and the alleged practice of the mill authorities hushing up the accidents occuring in the mills instead of reporting to the Commissioner for compensation under the Workmens' Compensation Act.

CAUSES OF DEPRESSION.

Replying to the Chairman Mr. Antia said he was Professor of Sydenham College for the last 11 years, of which he had devoted six years as professor of cotton trade. He had studied Indian cotton trade industry and world cotton industry. He attributed the depression in cotton industry to the operation of world factors. The textile industry in Lancashire had suffered greatly from acute depression for the last four or five years, chiefly owing to the reduction in the purchasing power of its customers in its chief export markets. Lancashire's home market, he said, was only one-tenth of its production while the rest was exported in [illegible] foreign countries. The decrease in the purchasing power of other countries had affected the Lancashire markets. He doubted the capacity of Indian market to absorb all its manufacture. The reason why the depression had hit mills in Bombay were (1) comparatively higher cost of labour, (2) comparatively higher charges of management, (3) extension of mill machinery in the boom period at very high prices, which must have been in some cases cent. per cent. higher than at present, (4) a fall in the demand for the more expensive varieties of cloth which some mills in Bombay usually turn out, and (5) labour troubles which of late years have been rather prominent. He however thought that some of the causes of the present depression were temporary and there were already signs of a better demand. The Japanese, he said, had increased productive capacity and by the facility of having their own steamship companies they were able to send their products to foreign countries easily. He quoted the case of a shipping company who owned even some mills with the result that they were able to declare better dividends. Referring to Indian mills he said some mills were selling at a fair margin of profit. For instance, the Central India Mills and Hindustan Mills recently published satisfactory balance sheets. The Indore Malwa Mills were also doing well. Mills in Ahmedabad were doing better than mills in Bombay owing to somewhat more economical working as well as a greater husbanding of their resources in the boom period. Up-country mills were as a rule doing fairly well. There has been a fall, he said, in the purchasing power of the agricultural classes which is due to high prices of food-stuffs and other articles.

Asked by the Chairman whether Japanese labour was more efficient than the Indian labour, witness said he could not say. But according to an American author, he said, the Japanese efficiency was only one-quarter of the American labour.

The Chairman pointed out that it was from American point of view of efficiency.

(Further evidence of Messrs. Antia and Jhabwala will appear in our next issue.)

CABLE ITEMS.

New York.—Jaschaheifetz, the famous violinist, has been operated upon for appendicitis. She is doing well.—Reuter.

Paris.—A message from Brest says that the tug "Iroise" has returned to the harbour as deep-sea currents prevented all work on the wreck of the "Egypt." Salvage operations will be resumed when the water is less disturbed.—Reuter's Special

Vienna.—Airmen Lemaitre and Bares were compelled to land at Aspern with their machine badly damaged.—Reuter's Special.

The Indian Mining Federation has telegraphed to the Viceroy protesting against the Calcutta Port Trust Amendment Bill on the ground of the non-recognition of Indian commercial bodies and urging His Excellency to grant representation on the Trusts Board to the Indian coal industry.—A. P.

The Maharajah of Bobbili, Pro-Chancellor of the Andhra University, has donated one lakh of rupees in celebration of the inauguration of the Senate by His Excellency the Chancellor.—A. P.

STORM IN TEA POT

PANDIT NEHRU EXPLAINS

SWARAJISTS AND SIMLA DINNER

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

As the participation of Pandit Motilal and six other Swarajists at a private dinner given at his residence by Sir B. N. Mitra at which Lord and Lady Irwin were present is being discussed in some social and political circles here, Pandit Motilal interviewed by the Associated Press said:—

STORM IN A TEA POT.

"It is very amusing to watch the storm in a tea pot raised in Simla over a private dinner party. It is not the first of its kind attended by the Swarajists, who were invited and I hope will not be the last. Before they entered the Assembly and Councils they were supposed, in certain quarters, to be wild men, utterly unsuited to the polished society of Delhi and Simla. But it was soon discovered that human element in them was as conspicuous as in any other M.L.A. past or present.

FROM MAN TO MAN.

There is nothing in their rules to prevent them from taking part in any social function, but at an early stage of this Assembly, they resolved to eschew all functions of an official or semi-official nature, even though they were accompanied with appropriate social amenities. Acting on this principle they declined all invitations from officials as such, but when the official cloak was thrown aside, and the man in the official offered hospitality to the man in the Swarajist, it was not only readily accepted, but was also returned when the occasion arose. For instance the Swarajists excused themselves from all "At Homes" given by the officials as such, but when the same officials, in their personal capacity, invited them the invitation was gladly accepted. This happened several times during the first session of this Assembly and was repeated in subsequent sessions after the Swarajist "walk-out" in Delhi in March last.

PREVIOUS PRECEDENTS.

I invited official and non-official members to meet the Swarajists at an afternoon party. Those who were not previously engaged gave us the pleasure of their company. There were a good many officials among them and we parted as good friends. As for private luncheons and dinners, I am thankful to say, that I have been treated very well by the officials, both Indian and European, and have done what I could in my own humble way to return their hospitality. During this session invitations were received to two official functions, one in the Viceregal Lodge and the other to meet Their Excellencies at an afternoon party. In pursuance of the practice I have mentioned above, we were compelled to deny ourselves the pleasure of accepting them.

THE BROAD LINE OF DEMARCATION.

But when a few of us received informal letters beginning with "Dear Mr." and ending "Yours Sincerely B. Mitra" asking addresses to a private dinner at his private residence, there was no conceivable reason to refuse the invitation. The presence of Their Excellencies made the evening all the more enjoyable, as the human element in them rose much higher than their high official position. Indeed, I found it difficult to perceive any difference in the nature of the function of 26th August from that of a previous one, to which Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra invited me in Delhi last winter, though no officials were then present. A kind friend has just shown me a cutting from a newspaper to which I wrote in March last on a similar occasion. The following passage from that letter clearly explains the position: 'It has been a source of considerable amusement to me to find small social amenities. I permit myself to indulge in occasionally, so differently interpreted by different people. The same act of ordinary courtesy is on one hand viewed with suspicion by some of my own countrymen as a sign of approaching defection from the cause and on the other hand welcomed by many Europeans as a distinct step forward to re-establish friendly relations, as if they had ever ceased to exist. It does not strike the former that I have gone too far in pursuit of Swaraj to think of bartering it away for a good dinner nor does it occur to the latter that after years of close association with them I am quite capable of drawing a very broad line between my duty to my country and social obligations to those I come in contact with.'

I can well imagine the disappointment of those who were not invited to the dinner party at Sir Bhupendra's, but it is hardly fair to lay it upon me."—A. P.

"FOR WARD" PROSECUTION.

EDITOR'S MOTIVES

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

Discussion on the point whether other articles were admissible in evidence to show the intention of a writer or editor in interpreting a particular article for which one is prosecuted took two hours when the case in which Mr. Satyanarayan Bakshi, Editor and Mr. Pulin Behary Dhar, Printer respectively of the "Forward" were prosecuted under Section 124-A, for publishing the article "Anarchy in Pabna" came up to-day for hearing before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The Public Prosecutor submitted a series of previous decisions, and said that other articles were admissible in order to show the intention of the writer of the particular article, while Mr. S.C. Bose, defence counsel contended that having regard to the fact that the prosecution was in respect of one particular article only, the prosecution must stand or fall by that article, and it should not trouble itself beyond that. The Magistrate said he would pass orders on the point later. Hearing was adjourned to September 15.—Free Press.

HOW RIOT BEGAN.

DIST. MAGISTRATE'S STATEMENT.

DELHI, Aug. 28.

Mr. Lincoln, District Magistrate, has issued the following statement regarding yesterday's disturbance:—

It appears that a Hindu peon of the Punjab National Bank delivered a waybill to a Muslim shopkeeper under the Bank premises. The peon was asked certain information about a consignment, and he became insolent. The shopkeeper went to the Bank and complained to the manager who sent for the peon and asked him to apologise. The peon refused to apologise and he was dismissed. The peon thereupon went to the shop along with his brother and some others and soon blows were exchanged. This resulted in a somewhat serious rioting down the whole length of Chandni Chowk which was, however, checked by the prompt arrival of the Deputy Commissioner, Senior Superintendent of Police, and armoured cars.

There was no firing and no person was killed. 23 Hindus and 21 Muslims were injured, of whom one Muslim received grievous hurt. Armoured cars returned to fort at 7.30 p.m. Police pickets and magistrates were on duty throughout the night. The situation to-day is quiet. People who began the fight in the shop have been arrested.—A. P.

SITUATION TENDS TO NORMAL

49 ADMITTED INTO HOSPITAL

DELHI, Aug. 28.

The communal situation this morning was tending to normal state. Strong police pickets are posted in the affected area and their presence in the locality is slowly restoring confidence among the shopkeepers who are gradually opening their shops, though the Hindu Cloth Market, Chandni Chowk, still remains closed.

Authorities are carefully watching the situation. The Deputy Commissioner and the Police Superintendent were in the City till the small hours this morning. So far 24 Hindus and 25 Muslims including nine police men have been admitted into hospital.—A.P.

ALL INDIA SANSKRIT CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT'S EXHORTATION

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

Presiding over the All-India Sanskrit Conference to-day Pandit Kuppuswamy Sastry made a long speech in the course of which he exhorted the Conference to honestly try to revive ancient Sanskrit culture, and to bridge the gulf that separates the representatives of modern culture from eminent pandits. He referred to the need of promoting the cause of Sanskrit education by giving greater prominence to the more attractive aspects of that ancient language and of arresting premature research and remedy the consequent evils by adopting modern methods of research and reviving sound Sanskrit culture.

Pandit Kuppuswamy Sastry then dwelt on the introduction of improved methods of teaching Sastras, so as to remove undue narrowness in a manner that would do justice to the broadbased Sanskrit learning without detriment to its profoundity.—Free Press.

COUNCIL OF STATE

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

The Council of State held a short session to-day when three official Bills passed by the Assembly were taken into consideration and passed without alteration.

First of all Mr. Crerar in moving the consideration of the Usurious Loans Act Amendment Bill pointed out that it enabled a debtor to initiate litigation as under the English Act and extended the period of limitation from six to twelve years. This Bill had received substantial measure of support from Local Governments. The Bill was considered clause by clause and passed.

On the motion of Mr. Ley the Bill amending the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, was passed. This Bill enables the Government to give effect to provisions in respect of anthrax of the draft convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases.

Lastly the Council passed the Bill amending the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, and the Civil Procedure Code, 1908, so as to enable plaintiff to get interest at six per cent. in cases where the rate of interest is not specified on the instrument itself.

The Secretary reported to the Council that the Bills passed by the Assembly would be taken into consideration on Tuesday when the last meeting of the Simla session of the Council of State would be held.—A. P.

EXTERNED GOONDA ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

Sitaram who was externed from Calcutta for twelve years some time ago under the Goonda Act was arrested yesterday by the C.I.D. in a hut in Upper Circular Road and a six chambered revolver was seized from him. Five other men who were found with Sitaram at that time were also arrested and two daggers and an iron bar were found in their possession and seized.—Free Press.

MYSORE COTTON MILL RESTARTS WORK.

BANGALORE, Aug. 28.

The Mysore Cotton Spinning Mills restarted working to-day with a full compliment of men. Two more arrests of ring-leaders have been made.—A. P.

A GREAT INDUSTRIALIST.

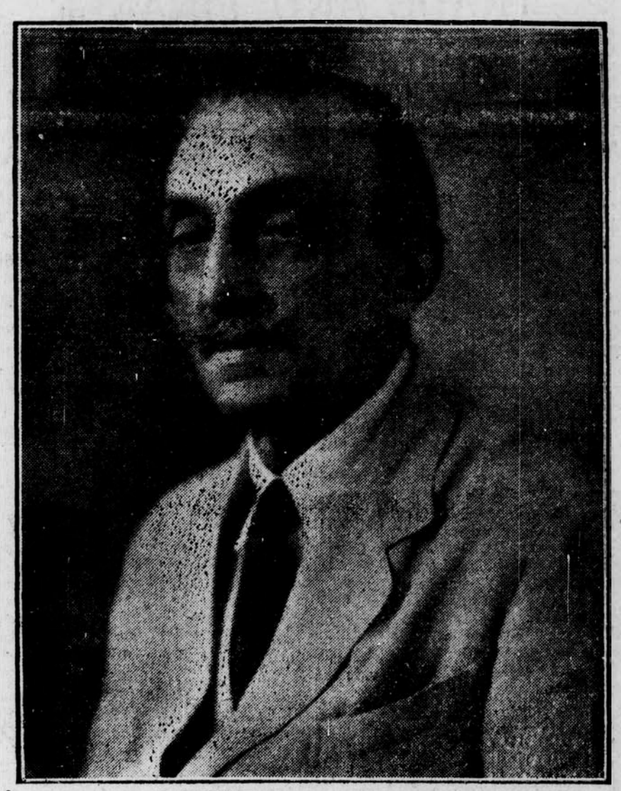

Photo by Vernon and Co.
The late Mr. R. D. Tata, of Messrs. Tata Sons. Ltd., whose death took place in France on Thursday last.

BACK BAY COMMITTEE.

Photo By G. S. A.
Left to Right: Sir Frederick Hopkinson, Sir M. Visveswaraya, Mr. S. B. Bilimoria (members of the Committee) and Mr. R. W. Ewbank (Secretary) who left yesterday by the P. and O. mail boat "Kaiser-i-Hind" for England where the Committee propose to take the evidence of Baron Lloyd and Sir George Buchanan.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "KAISER-I-HIND."

BACK BAY COMMITTEE SAILS FOR ENGLAND

The members of the Back Bay Committee, viz. Sir E. Grimwood Mears, Sir Fredrick Hopkinson, Sir M. Vishweswaraya and Mr. S. B. Bilimoria with Mr. R. W. Ewbank left Bombay for England on Saturday by the P. and O. Co's mail boat "Kaiser-i-Hind."

Among the other prominent passengers may be mentioned Maharajahdhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan with his two sons and daughters, the Hon. Mr. Justice J. R. Das, the Hon. Mr. Justice E. Greaves, Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy, K.C.S.I., the Hon. Mr. Justice E. Panton, Sir Nusserwanji Wadia, K.B.E., C.I.E., the Hon. Mr. Justice Rankin, Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, K.C.I.E., Mr. Langford, J. James, Sir Prithwish Chunder Mitter, Mr. Framji D. Petit, Miss Shakuntala Paranjpye, Mr. David Walker, and Mr. M. Webb, I.C.S.

Miss Paranjpye was accompanied by her father Dr. R. P. Paranjpye at the Mole, and was profusely garlanded.

CHARITABLE MINISTER.

BABU GANESH DUTT SINGH'S BENEVOLENCE.

PATNA, August 28.

It is well known that the Hon. Babu Ganesh Dutt Singh Minister of Local Self-Government, Behar and Orissa has been regularly contributing Rs. 3,000 per month out of his salary to the fund which he has created for public charities. This fund has accumulated to over Rs. 1 lakh. Mr. Singh now intends to open a Central Hindu Orphanage at Patna and endow it with a sum of Rs. 1 lakh out of this fund for its maintenance. This Orphanage will be opened on some auspicious day about Dashara. The balance of this fund will be devoted to propaganda work of public health organisations in Behar and Orissa.—Free Press.

The Collector of Customs has issued a proclamation to the effect that any person giving information leading to detection of illegal importation or unauthorised possession on board the ship within limits of Chittagong port of arms and ammunition will be rewarded.

MADRAS HEADQUARTERS.

TO BE TRANSFERED TO BANGALORE

MADRAS, Aug. 27.

It was reported some time back that the Madras District Headquarters will be shifted from Wellington to Bangalore shortly. Major-General Ponsonby retires next month and will be succeeded by Major-General A. L. Tarver, recently commanding the 22nd Indian Infantry Brigade. The new brigade at Madras is to be called the Southern Brigade Area and will be under the command of Colonel Commandant R. B. Worgan who at present commands the Bangalore Brigade Area. The new Brigade will occupy the office now used by the Station Staff Officers.—A. P.

POONA BRAHMINS AND SATYASAMAJISTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 27.

A meeting of the Brahmins was held under the presidentship of Mr. L.B. Bhopatkar, in the Shivaji Mandir to protest against the obscene and inflammatory literature and action of some non Brahmins under the guise of Satyasamajists. A resolution condemning the obscene literature and calling upon the Brahmins to organize for self-defence was proposed by Mr. N.C. Kelkar and seconded by Mr. C.V. Vaidya and Prof. Naik was unanimously passed. Another resolution condemning the Government for its indeference and failure in its duty to protect the citizens was also passed.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Bhor at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. W.J. Cullen arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Friday.

The Governor of Bombay dined with the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. J.E.B. Hotson at Queen's Gardens, Poona, on Friday.

It is understood that His Excellency Sir Henry Wheeler will relinquish his office of Governor of Bihar and Orissa on the 9th April at Patna handing over charge to his successor Sir Hugh Stephenson. Sir Henry assumed charge of Governorship in April, 1922, and it is after serving his full term of office in this province that he retires.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

APPLICATION TO GOVT. FOR RECOGNITION.

INFLUENTIAL BOARD APPOINTED.

(Contributed.)

The Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd., has applied to the Government for recognition of the Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd., has applied to the Government for recognition of the Bombay Stock Exchange under the Bombay Securities Control Act. Started in the year 1917 under the able guidance of Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas, the Hon. Sir C. V. Mehta and other leading Merchants of Bombay, the Exchange remained in existence till repeated corners in shares and the failure of newly floated companies to fulfill the luring prospects held out to the public forced the Exchange to close owing to the absence of its original promoters whose activities were transferred to spheres of greater importance to themselves and to the country. The trade depression that followed scarcely held out any hope for its resustenance and the Government instituted an enquiry into the affairs and management of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association. It must be acknowledged to the credit of the management of the Bombay Stock Exchange that there was little if any justification for the uproar against its working such as led to the appointment of the Enquiry Committee and the passing of the Bombay Securities Control Act. The Board of Directors of the Exchange have been quietly watching the developments in connection with the passing of the Act and the administration of the same by the authorities concerned and with the revival of normal times in trade and business they have been preparing to reopen the Exchange after obtaining the necessary recognition under the Act.

The entrance fee to this Exchange has been fixed at Rs. 1,500|- which affords a glaring contrast to the standard of ten to twelve thousand prevailing in the other Exchange. Even this amount of ten or twelve thousand, large as it is, is likely to be greatly enhanced in the event of their obtaining recognition from the Government under the Act. Naturally it is futile to expect abolition of the pernicious system of sub-brokerage. The opening of the Bombay Stock Exchange with such a moderate fee for entrance will scarcely leave any room for this system to flourish, as such sub-brokers will be tempted to enrol themselves as brokers with full responsibility of the business on their heads. A large premium paid for entrance is a great handicap in business finance, specially on occasions of crisis and hard times. The proportion of real business coming to the brokers direct and business coming to the hands of brokers through sub-brokers is worth investigation prior to suppressing this latter pernicious system. The remedy then would suggest itself as more efficacious in providing for such sub-brokers to carry on their business more legitimately, with full knowledge of their responsibility to their clients and to the public.

The financial position of the company is very sound, as, besides having a building of their own, there is a large amount in cash deposited in banks to the extent of Rs. 3,40,000|-. The shareholders have been getting a dividend of 10 per cent. for the last five years.

Mr. Fazalbhai Ibrahim Rahimtoola is the Chairman of the Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd., and various meetings of the card-holders were convened for discussing the re-opening of the Exchange. After fully consulting the card-holders, the Board resolved to approach the Government for recognition under the Act and as they have fully complied with the recommendations of the majority report of the Enquiry Committee, there need not be any misgivings on that head. The Act was never meant for creating a monopoly, much less for stifling an institution which never did any harm to the public and is willing to carry out the very wishes for due enforcement of which the Act was framed and passed. Besides Mr. Fazalbhai, there are Messrs. R. D. Birla, Madhavji Virji, Govindlal Pittie, Lachmandas Daga and Chhotalal Premji as members of the Board.

EXCITEMENT IN AMRAOTI

AMRAOTI, Aug. 26.

The city has been excited for the past fortnight over the action of the Amraoti Municipality ordering the demolition of the bastions on either side of the Bhusari Gate. The resentment of the citizens was voiced at a public meeting held near the Gate under the presidency of Mr. B. G. Khaparde, M.L.C. Speeches were delivered expressing determination to oppose the step taken by the Municipality and hinting at Satyagraha as a last resort in case the Municipality persisted. A resolution of protest was adopted.—A. P.

A Cuttack message says:—"Balasore District has been considerably affected by the recent floods, houses being destroyed and crops damaged. Bhadrak is still under water in consequence of overflow of the banks of the Salandi."

It is understood that in the Pegu District about 2,00,000 acres or about one-fifth of the district were flooded recently the area affected being all in the south half of the district. The crops, mainly rice, have probably been completely destroyed over at least half of this area and the nurseries which have not yet been planted have also been destroyed.—A. P.

HIGH COURT.

TORTURE TO EXTORT CONFESSION.

RAILWAY POLICE CONSTABLES SENTENCED.

A sensational case in which some members of the Railway Police were convicted of causing grievous hurt to extort confession resulting in the death of a 60 year-old victim, came up before the Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah and Mr. Justice Percival at the High Court.

On 5th September last, 8 sheep were stolen from a running goods train near the Vasad Station of the B.B. and C.I. Railway. In the course of their investigation, the Railway police of Anand Station arrested two persons who were sent for trial before the Magistrate. These men having mentioned the names of five other persons as being concerned in the offence, the police arrested them also and took them to Anand Station. The first accused Inspector Dulerai Buch, questioned them regarding the theft, but they denied all knowledge about it. The Inspector therefore, ordered six constables to beat them with a view to extort confession. The latter accordingly took them to a maidan near the police lines, and tortured them so brutally that they were hardly able to walk or sit up. One of the victims, an old man of 60 who was lame wanted the help of some one to go to the latrine, but the police refused this asking him to go alone. The helpless man, while returning from the latrine unaided, fell down senseless, whereupon the constables thinking him to be "feigning" began to give him a few kicks. This was too much for the old man who died shortly afterwards.

SATYAGRAHI'S HELP TO VICTIMS.

The Police Inspector, seeing such a serious state of things, hurriedly sent the other persons back to Vasad. There the victims refused to leave the station till their complaint against the police who had killed a friend of theirs was attended to. On hearing about this, large numbers of people of the town collected at the station, including many Non-co-operators of the Satyagrah Camp. On the advice of a prominent Satyagrahi, Mr. Kalyanbhai, telegrams were sent to the Police Superintendent and the Civil Surgeon, the former of whom personally came down and saw the injured persons. At the request of Mr. Kalyanbhai, Dunbar Gopaldas Desai also arrived there from the Borsad Satyagrah Ashram, and rendered valuable help to the victims.

Inspector Dulerai, the head constable and five constables were then prosecuted before the Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad on charges of causing grievous hurt to extort confession, wrongful confinement and culpable homicide. Out of these accused Nos. 2, 3 and 5 were convicted and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment each, while the rest were acquitted.

The convicted accused having appealed to the High Court, their Lordships held that the charges against them had been properly established by evidence, and confirmed the sentence passed by the lower Court.

The Bombay Government also appealed against the acquittal of the first accused, Inspector Dulerai, when the Advocate-General with the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown, while Mr. G.W. Thakore with Mr. R.J. Thakore, defended the accused.

In this case their Lordships, after hearing the arguments on both sides, have reserved judgment.

SENSATION AMONG LAHORE PARSIS.

FIRE TEMPLE RE-CONSECRATED

LAHORE, Aug. 23.

The Parsis of Lahore and outstations mustered in large numbers on Saturday last to witness the Jasan ceremony of re-consecrating the Fire Temple which was thought to have been desecrated in the end of January, 1926, through the performance by the priest-in-charge of the sacred thread ceremony of a Juddin (non-Parsi Zoroastrian) and described as son of a Parsi railway guard under the direction and in the presence of a number of Parsis of Lahore. The ceremony which was performed under a misapprehension of the real denomination of the boy created a sensation amongst the local Parsi community who made an enquiry into the matter and communicated the circumstances to the heads of their community in Bombay. The Trustees of the local Fire Temple held several meetings and caused enquiries to be made regarding the boy who was invested with the sacred thread, and they ultimately resolved at a meeting that the boy being a pure Juddin should not be allowed to enter the Fire Temple. It was also resolved that the Fire Temple should be re-consecrated. The resolution was supported among others by Mr. Darabshah Bomanji Dubash (Principal Trustee of the Fire Temple), Mr. Jehangir J. Vimadalal, Solicitor of Bombay, Mr. Hirjibhoy A. Cooper, Managing Trustee, and Mr. K. H. Gandhy, Trustee on behalf of the community.—A. P.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY SENATE HOUSE

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

The question of disposal of the Senate House of Calcutta University which is the property of the Government of India has been the subject of interesting correspondence between the Bengal Government and the University authorities. With the transfer of Imperial capital from Calcutta to Delhi, the Calcutta University became a provincial concern. The Syndicate of the Calcutta University has adopted a resolution requesting the Bengal Government to acquire the site and building from the Government of India and to transfer them to the University free of cost.—Free Press.

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 29.

Varsova, Jones, Busreh.
Devanha, London.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 29.

Ahmedi, Bhandara, Alleppy.
Ambassador, Williams, Calcutta.
Gairsoppa, Hancock, Busreh.
Warina, Seabrook, Rangoon.

LOADING.

Aug. 28.

Steamer Istok for Hull.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, August 28.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

BPS Kaiser-i-Hind, 5989, London, 28/8, M M & Co.

3 Streefkerk 3823, Karachi 31/8 E D Sas. soon and Co.

4 Benares, 3509, Colombo, 28/8, L Edwards Ltd.

5 Tottori Maru, 3700, Japan, 1/9, N Y Kaisha.

6 Trifels 3763 Karachi N.F. L. Edwards Ltd.

7 Karonga 4190 Karachi 31/8, K Nixon & Co.

11 Treloske 2736 Karachi 4/9 M M & Co.

12 Massilia 3281 Liverpool 4/9 Graham Tdg. Co.

13 Kashmir 5539, U Kingdom 11/9 M M & Co.

14 Cracovia 4566 Trieste 1/9 L T & M I. S N Co.

15 Karoa, 3607, E and S Africa, 1/9, M M and Co.

16 Sturmfels 3834 Antwerp N.F. L Edwards Ltd.

17 Karagola 3647 Durban 15/9 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Warina 1874 Rangoon 28/8 M M & Co.

3 Barda 1899 P. Gulf 1/9 M M & Co.

4 Vasna 2043 Basreh 28/8 M M & Co.

5 Jalatarang, 1464, Calcutta, NF, Scindia S N Co.

6 Gairsoppa, 3227, Karachi, 29/8, M M & Co.

9 Jalavihar 3381 N F N F, Scindia S N Co.

10-11 India 4077 Genoa 1/9 L T & M. I. S N Cos.

12-13 Hatarana, 4592, Calcutta, 3/9, M M & Co.

14 Ahmedi 1331 Tuticorin 28/8 S Hassum & Co.

15 Barpeta 1877 P'Gulf 8/9 M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

D/E Kohinur 3240 Colombo 28/8, T Morri[illegible] & Co.

L/M Vita 1935 N F Karachi, M M & Co.

N Alipore, 2241, Japan, NF, M M and Co.

O Ostooppelle, 348, NF, NF, Merchant S N Co.

Q Maur 649 B'Kok N F 1/9, Campbell & Co.

EXPORTS.

Aug. 28.

S S Streefkerk for Hamburg:—5250 cwts groundnut oil cake, N V Velmohamed.

For Rotterdam:—2000 cwts linseed, I A H Moosa Ltd; 112 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 2300 cwts linseed oil cake, 825 cwts groundnut oil cake, N V Velmohamed; 7 casks goat skins, M Mohamed Ali and Co.

S S Istok for Dunkirk:—2500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co Ltd.

S S Sturmfels for Ghent:—235 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 165 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 10 tons aloe fibre, H Allum and Co; 85 bales hemp, C Peraj and Co.

For Hamburg:—200 cwts niger seeds, M Bhuta and Co; 160 cwts tarmaric, M Bhuta and Co; 1000 cwts castor seeds, 1000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 330 bales cotton, S Shamji and Co; 180 cwts zinc dust, Trivedi and Co.

S S Treloske for Antwerp:—120 bales cotton fly, Textile Waste and Co.

S S Cracovia for Alexandretta:—10 cases cotton yarn, A H Dial.

For Venice:—1000 cwts castor seeds, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co; 110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 560 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Trieste:—55 bales cotton, Chachaty Cotton Export; 55 bales cotton, S Shamji and Co; 55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

S S Massilia for Glasgow:—4000 cwts linseed oil cakes, Moosabhoy and Co; 20 bales cotton grey yarn, The Svadeshi Mills Co Ltd; 16830 cwts massoor, Ralli Bros.

For Liverpool:—2406 cwts linseed oil cakes, The New Mofussil Co. Ltd; 215 bales wool, V Oomersey and Co; 2900 cwts mowra seed, Ralli Bros; 96 cwts wool, R Veerchand.

For Marseilles:—3400 cwts castor seeds, Ralli Bros; 200 cwts gum Shiraz, 51 cwts gum kadaya, 40 cwts A karnales, Tamboli and Co.

For Piraeus:—30 bales cotton grey yarn, The Svadeshi Mills Co Ltd

For Alexandretta:—70 bales grey cotton twist, Sassoon J David and Co Ltd; 8 bales cotton piece-goods, The Phoenix Mills Ltd.

S S Kashmir for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For London:—4000 cwts linseed, I A H Moosa Ltd; 435 cwts mowrah meal, S Bannister and Co Ltd; 290 cwts cloves, V Tejpal; 2000 cwts groundnut oil cake, J Parmanand and Co.

S S India for Genoa:—8500 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles:—3600 cwts castor seeds, 2000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

For Genoa:—4000 cwts groundnuts, 500 cwts castor seeds, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, Langley Co.

S S Alipore for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co Ltd.

For Shanghai:—200 bales cotton, G K Haisha Ltd.

TRADE AND FINANCE

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 27.

As last week, easy conditions continued to prevail in the money market, call money being unlendable even at 1 per cent. The fixed deposit rate for two months is about 2 per cent. for six months 3 per cent. and for twelve months 4 to 4 1|2.

The Statement of the Imperial Bank of India as on 20th August 1926 shows a further increase of Rs. 138.45 lacs in the cash balance to a total of Rs. 57,63,11,000 as against Rs. 44.54 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 52.48—an increase of 1.11 per cent over last week. Government securities show a decline of Rs. 4.20 lakhs. Trade demand has further declined as shown by the decrease of Rs. 59.57 lakhs in Loans, Rs. 53.62 lakhs in cash credits. Inland bills discounted, however, show a slight increase of Rs. 20.38 lakhs. There is an increase of Rs. 50.45 lakhs in other deposits which now stand at Rs. 75.42 crores, while Government deposits have declined by Rs. 18.94 lacs to at Rs. 33.59 crores. The Bank rate continues unchanged at 4 per cent.

Steady conditions prevailed in Government securities with a fair amount of business passing both for ready and forward. There was a fair enquiry for short-term bonds, the new 4 per cent Loan being placed at Rs. 88-1 to Rs. 88-2. 3 1|2 per cent Government Paper remained steady at Rs. 77-3 and 1945-55 Loans at Rs. 108-5. 5 per cent Loans, 1935 and 1933 were quoted at Rs. 102-12 and Rs. 104-6. 5 1|2 per cent 1928 Bonds remained unchanged at Rs. 107-4. 6 per cent Bonds, 1926 and 1917, changed hands at Rs. 100-2 and Rs. 102-2, 1930 at Rs. 107 and 1932 at Rs. 109-1. 6 1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 113-9.

The Currency returns as on the 22nd August 1926 shows further rise of Rs. 76-21 lakhs in the total number of notes in circulation to Rs. 199.83 crores. Silver coins have correspondingly increased by Rs. 80.02 lakhs to Rs. 91.33 crores while silver under coinage declined by Rs. 4.01 lakhs. Gold bullion remained unchanged during the week at Rs. 22.31 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 60.77 as against 60.68 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange on London opened at 1s. 6d., but during the course of the week, particularly on Tuesday, the rate declined to 1s. 5-15|16d. on the announcement that the Currency bill had been postponed to next session of the Assembly to be held about the end of January. Later the rate recovered by 1|32d. to 1s. 6-31|32d. in consequence of the issue of the Government communique. There were some bills showing in the Calcutta market, but the inquiry in this market for bullion T. T., which was brisk during the latter part of last week, has weakened. The following are the rates for forward deliveries:—August is quoted at 1s. 5-31|32d. September 1s. 6d., October 1s. 6-1|32d., November 1s. 6-1|16d., December 1s. 6-3|32d., January|February 1s. 6-1|8d., March 1s. 6-3|32d. and April 1s. 6-1|16d.

The dollar sterling quotation declined from dol. 4.85-7|8 to dol. 4.85-5|16 probably because of the coal strike in Great Britain. Among the Continental currencies, French francs improved from 172 to 169 1|2, but, after declining again to 171 close at 169.90. Belgian francs opened at 177, declined to 179 but improved finally to 176. The Italian lira closes at 148 after having declined to 150.

The Overseas trade of India for the month of July 1926 shows a total import of merchandise amounting to Rs. 2063 lakhs and an export including re-export valued at Rs. 2315 lakhs. The total import of treasure amounts to Rs. 256 lakhs, and the balance of trade in favour of India to Rs. 8,000 only. Balance of remittances of funds is Rs. 3 lakhs adverse to India.

GOLD.

After opening at Rs. 21-7-3 on the postponement of the Currency Bill, the rate for ready gold improved to Rs. 21-7-9 per tola but subsequently, on steadier sterling exchange, the rate declined to Rs. 21-6-9.

A fair amount of business was put through during the week both for ready and forward delivery. The average daily off-take amounts to some 15,000 tolas and after allowing for the heavy imports of about 4 lakhs tolas, the stock on hand is approximately 6 1|2 lakhs tolas. The price of gold in London improved from 84s. 9 3|4d. to 85s 11 1|4d, during the week. The rate for sovereigns improved by three pies to Rs. 13-7-3 both for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21/7/9 and Rs. 21/6/6 for ready and 24th August settlement and Rs. 21/7/0 and Rs. 21/6/3 for 22nd September settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring in £27,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £61,000 and £342,000 from Durban. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 81,36,392 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £16,000.

SILVER.

The Silver market was characterseid by violent fluctuations during the week with a fairly large amount of business passing both for ready and forward deliveries. After opening at Rs. 65/11, the price impoved to Rs. 66/4 for 100 tolas on account of bears covering sales, but subsequently, on easier advices from London and unloading by bull operators, the rate declined to Rs. 65/4 but has improved and closes at Rs. 65/13. In view of the heavy commitments, the issue for September settlement remains doubtful. China Banks are reported to have operated both ways during the week. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London improved from 2s. 9 3/4d. to 2s. 10 1/4d. The daily off-take continues at the average of 125 bars and the stock on hand, in consequence of small arrivals, is reduced to about 2900 bars. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 29 1/16d. and 28 9/16d. for ready and 29 1/8d. and 28 5/8d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 66/4 and Rs. 65/4 for ready and 28th August settlement and Rs. 65/11 and Rs. 64/10 for 27th September settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £245,000 silver. Including these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £385,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 419 bars and Rs. 3,183 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £25,000.

SHARES.

The Stock Exchange was open throughout the period under report. Cotton mill shares opened steady, improved during the middle of the week, but towards the close fell off on account of the approaching settlement. The undertone is steady. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 912/8—927/8—908/12; Century Rs. 375—382/8—375; Central India Rs. 531/4—535—530; Crescent Rs. 182/8 xd—186/4—183/12; Fazulbhoy Rs. 882/8 xd—903/12 xd—888/12; Madhowji Rs. 102/8—118/12; New Great Rs. 306/4—313/12—310; Pearls Rs. 482/8—488/12—483/12; Simplex Rs. 110—122/8 and Swadeshi Rs. 508/12—515—508/12.

There has been considerable activity in Tata Steel shares, particularly defds. the price for which improved from Rs. 141/4 to Rs. 195, but closes at Rs. 185. Tata ordys. improved similarly from Rs. 42 to Rs. 54/8. Other shares in the miscellaneous section were fairly steady with a slight rise. Andhra Valleys improved from Rs. 727/8 to Rs. 741/4 and Tata Hydros from Rs. 1033/12 to Rs. 1062/8. Alcocks advanced from Rs. 230 to Rs. 260 but closes at Rs. 257/8. Bombay Trams were steady round Rs. 126/14. Cement shares show a slight rise, Bundis being quoted at Rs. 17/12, Katni ordys at Rs. 98/4 with defds at Rs. 279. Central India Mining and Shivrajpurs shares remained steady Rs. 25/8 and Rs. 44 respectively. Among railway shares, Ahd Prantij after improving to Rs. 945 closes at Rs. 940. Tapti Valleys show a rise of Rs. 5 to Rs. 720. Other railway shares are almost unchanged.

Imperial Bank shares, after improving to Rs. 1515 declined and close at Rs. 1505 and Contributories to Rs. 390. Bank of India shares and Central Banks remained steady Rs. 78 and Rs. 26/4 respectively.

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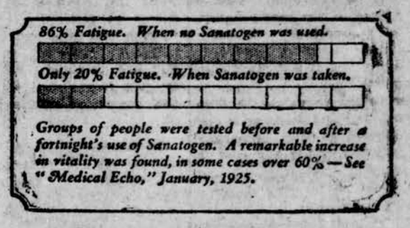

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AS TRUE AS STEEL.

A BERNARD SHAW STORY

Now I would speak of the man, not of his work—the man whose loftiness of mind is equalled by the goodness of his heart, says a writer in "The Illustrated London News". I have known him in his days of storm and stress; in the days of his ascent; in the present day of zenith—yet, perhaps, to be culminated in future creations. I have ever found him the same: bantering and blustering in speech and on his famous postcards, yet always winding up with a note of kindness, of consolation, of hope, of helpfulness. His "beaux gestes" are innumerable; many of them remain shrouded in the shades of intimacy. He is not one of those who flaunt their bounties. He may be prone to advertise his opinions—for he knows that the crowd likes to be "epate", and that to do so means market value—but never his good deeds. The secret history of his largesse would be as interesting as the open book of his life and work. Here are two specimens of his way tending the helping hand and of his fealty to those who played a part in his earlier days. An author of my intimate acquaintance, a friend of his youth, asked "G. B. S." for a preface to a forthcoming book—a word of his would be a passport to success. And he wrote: "Do you know that what you ask me would be remunerated in America at the rate of ten thousand dollars?" And he chided the petitioner for his presumption. But at the end of his postcard he said: "Meanwhile, send me your proofs."

The other story is still more characteristic. Soon after the production of his first play, "Widowers' Houses"—memorably revived on July 26, his anniversary—a foreigner asked him to be allowed to translate it. Shaw was then unknown on the Continent, and he was both flattered and honoured by the proposal; so much so that he granted him the rights, not only of this play, but of all his dramatic work to come. It proved a happy thought, for thenceforward his plays ran like wildfire across the Continent. Now it so happened that these translations, however faithful, were not greatly approved of by the literary critics abroad, and time after time, so the tale goes. Shaw was urged to entrust the translation to a more skilful hand. But he would not hear of it. He is reported to have silenced the protests by declaring that "he, the translator, showed his faith in me when no one would touch my work—now I stick to him as he deserves." The words may not be exact, but the meaning reveals the real Shaw. He is as true as steel, and all his glitter is pure gold.

TATA IRON & STEEL SHARES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Sir Cowasji Jehangir's letter of warning to speculators in these shares published in your paper is very timely. As one connected with the steel trade for the last twenty-five years, I support that warning. The figures of British steel production given in an unsigned note in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 28th instant headed "Steel Market Firm" have no bearing on the prices realised by Indian Steel who have for various unanticipated reasons to compete against the cheap Continental steel. The Company's expectation of getting orders from those who used British steel before protection is not realised. Company-managed Railways sent their orders to England for 40,000 tons of rails though offered here at cost price. The company is sure to get protection for ten years more but it has a programme of spending Rs. 268 lakhs for works development during the next seven years out of its depreciation reserves. In the statement before the Tariff Board the Company has stated that its total figure of net profit for three years 1924 to 1926 is only 74 lakhs against the Board's estimate of 200 lakhs. It has realised only an average selling price of Rs. 130|- per ton against the Board's average estimate of Rs. 175|-. By the continuation of the protection the position of the Company will no doubt improve, but there is no justification for wild expectations, and real investors will be well advised not to be involved in speculation.—Yours, etc.,

G. B. TRIVEDI.

A Rangoon message says:—A tragic accident occurred on the Rangoon river when a vessel sank and one man has been drowned and six persons are missing.—A. P.

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